JULY 1863

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THE GREAT BATTLES.

Splendid Triumph of the Army of the Potomac.

ROUT OF LEE'S FORCES ON FRIDAY

The Most Terrible Struggle of the War.

TREMENDOUS ARTILLERY DUEL.

Repeated Charges of the Rebel Columns Upon Our Position.

Every Charge Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

The Death of Longstreet and Hill.

Our Cavalry Active on the Enemy's Flank.

THE REBEL RETREAT CUT OFF.

Chambersburgh in Our Possession.

Advance of the Militia under Gen. Smith to Important Positions.

The Rebel Pontoon Bridge at Williamsport Destroyed.

The Contents of the Captured Dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee.

A Peremptory Order for the Rebel Army to Return to Virginia.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 4—10:30 A. M.

The following has just been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Friday, July 3—8½ P. M.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The enemy opened at 1 P. M., from about one hundred and fifty guns, concentrated upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time, he assaulted my left centre twice, being, upon both occasions, handsomely repulsed, with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly three thousand prisoners.

Among the prisoners is Brig.-Gen. ARMISTEAD and many Colonels and officers of lesser rank.

The enemy left many dead upon the field, and a large number of wounded in our hands.

The loss upon our side has been considerable. Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK and Brig.-Gen. GIBBON were wounded.

After the repelling of the assaults, indications leading to the belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, a reconnoissance was pushed forward from the left and the enemy found to be in force.

At the present hour all is quiet.

My cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers both of cavalry and infantry.

The army is in fine spirits.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—6 P. M.

The latest official dispatch received here, up to this hour, from Gen. MEADE, is dated at Headquarters Army of Potomac, 7 A. M., July 4, which merely states that the enemy had withdrawn from his position, occupied for attack, on Friday. The information in the possession of Gen. MEADE, at that hour, did not develop the character of the enemy's movement, whether it was a retreat or a manœuvre for other purposes.

Reliable information received here to-day accepts that Gen. LEE's Headquarters were at Cashtown yesterday afternoon, and further represents that the rebels were fortifying at Newman's Cut, in the South Mountains, apparently to cover a retreat.

Later official dispatches are expected this evening.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 4—Noon.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last dispatch of 7 A. M.

We now hold Gettysburgh.

The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field.

I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, July 4—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

No change of affairs since my dispatch of noon.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6—12:30 A. M.

The following is the latest official dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, July 5—8:30 A. M.

MAJOR-GEN. HALLECK: The enemy retired under cover of the night and the heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown.

Our cavalry are in pursuit.

I cannot give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colors and arms.

Upward of twenty battle-flags will be turned in from one corps.

My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—10:30 A. M.

The President announces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac, up to 10 P. M. of the 3d, is such as to cover that army with the highest honor; to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this, he especially desires that on this day He, whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with profoundest gratitude.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

Our Special Telegrams from the Battle-Field.

NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Saturday, July 4.

Another great battle was fought yesterday afternoon, resulting in a magnificent success to the National arms.

At 2 o'clock P. M., LONGSTREET's whole corps advanced from the rebel centre against our centre. The enemy's forces were hurled upon our position by columns in mass, and also in lines of battle. Our centre was held by Gen. HANCOCK, with the noble old Second army corps, aided by Gen. DOUBLEDAY's division of the First corps.

The rebels first opened a terrific artillery bombardment to demoralize our men, and then moved their forces with great impetuosity upon our position. HANCOCK received the attack with great firmness, and after a furious battle, lasting until 5 o'clock, the enemy were driven from the field, LONGSTREET's corps being almost annihilated.

The battle was a most magnificent spectacle. It was fought on an open plain, just south of Gettysburgh, with not a tree to interrupt the view. The courage of our men was perfectly sublime.

At 5 P. M. what was left of the enemy retreated in utter *confusion*, leaving dozens of flags, and Gen. HANCOCK estimated *at least five thousand killed and wounded on the field.*

The battle was fought by Gen. HANCOCK with splendid valor. He won imperishable honor, and Gen. MEADE thanked him in the name of the army and the country. He was wounded in the thigh, but remained on the field.

The number of prisoners taken is estimated at 3,000, including at least two Brigadier-Generals—OLMSTEAD, of Georgia, and another—both wounded.

The conduct of our veterans was perfectly magnificent. More than twenty battle flags were taken by our troops. Nearly every regiment has one. The Nineteenth Massachusetts captured four. The repulse was so disastrous to the enemy, that LONGSTREET's corps is perfectly used up. Gen. GIBBON was wounded in the shoulder. Gen. WEBB was wounded and remained on the field. Col. MAMMELL, of the Sixty-sixth New-York, was wounded in the arm.

At 7 o'clock last evening, Gen. MEADE ordered the Third corps, supported by the Sixth, to attack the enemy's right, which was done, and the battle lasted until dark, when a good deal of ground had been gained.

During the day EWELL's corps kept up a desultory attack upon SLOCUM on the right, but was repulsed.

Our cavalry is to-day playing savagely upon the enemy's flank and rear.

L. L. CROUNSE.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

GETTYSBURGH, Friday, July 3.

The experience of all the tried and veteran officers of the Army of the Potomac tells of no such desperate conflict as has been in progress during this day. The cannonading of Chancellorsville, Malvern and Manassas were pastimes compared with this. At the headquarters, where I write, sixteen of the horses of Gen. MEADE's staff officers were killed by shell. The house was completely riddled. The Chief of Staff, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, was knocked down by a fragment of case-shot. Col. DICKINSON, Assistant Adjutant-General, had the bone of his wrist pierced through by a piece of shell. Lieut. OLIVER, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's Staff, was struck in the head; and Capt. CARPENTER, of Gen. MEADE's escort, was wounded in the eye.

While I write the ground about me is covered thick with rebel dead, mingled with our own. Thousands of prisoners have been sent to the rear, and yet the conflict still continues.

The losses on both sides are heavy. Among our wounded officers are HANCOCK, GIBBON and a great many others whose names I feel restrained from publishing without being assured that they are positively in the list of casualties.

It is near sunset. Our troops hold the field, with many rebel prisoners in their hands. The enemy has been magnificently repulsed for three days—repulsed on all sides—most magnificently to-day. Every effort made by him since Wednesday morning to penetrate MEADE's lines has been foiled. The final results of the action, I hope to be able to give you at a later hour this evening.

S. WILKESON.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 3—6 A. M.

The enemy's guns opened on our left wing at daylight, apparently to feel our position. They found us "at home," and soon suspended operations. They also endeavored to push forward their front on our right, but were driven back with loss.

8:40 *A. M.*—An hour ago, the enemy made a strong infantry attack on our right, and endeavored to break our line. The Twelfth corps, which formed our right, steadily drove them back for half an hour, when the enemy were reinforced, and a portion of the Sixth corps was sent to its support.

Failing in this, the enemy opened a heavy cannonade all along the line. The attack on the right is believed to have been a feint to cover a more formidable flank movement on the left. The cannonading is now heavy in that direction, and appears to be extending.

The Third Corps suffered greatly yesterday. The number of wounded is heavy, with a large number of officers. No estimate can be formed of the killed at this writing.

Heavy musketry has opened now on our right again and cannonading on our left is slackening. The enemy are fighting with the greatest desperation. Nothing can surpass the vigor and precision of our artillery.

Yesterday, the rebels took two of our guns, for want of horses and infantry support, but the division (HUMPHREY's, I think,) rallied and recaptured them. We took one from the enemy.

Comparatively few prisoners have been taken on either side up to this hour.

Ten o'clock A. M.—The cannonading has slackened.

Rebel prisoners say when their infantry charged our left-wing batteries yesterday, the massacre was beyond parallel. Some of the guns were masked, and did not open until the enemy were within canister range.

IMPORTANT SEMI-OFFICIAL DETAILS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 1863.

The decisive battle has been fought to-day, and the enemy have been repulsed with terrible loss.

At daylight LEE's right wing batteries opened upon our left, and shortly after those of his centre followed. After half an hour's cannonading, doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened, and only occasional shots were exchanged.

Shortly afterward the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters, made an attack on our right wing. So sudden and impetuous was it accomplished that our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their intrenchments; but, by the aid of the batteries in the rear, and the indomitable bravery of the Twelfth corps, we regained the first position, capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

Several hours of ominous silence followed this repulse. At 1 o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as signals for the grandest artillery fight ever witnessed on this continent. Before a moment had elapsed it is estimated that at least eighty guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the compliment with interest. The air seemed literally filled with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live through it. Strange to say the enemy's accuracy of range, as exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion. Most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our front, and generally missing our batteries.

Under cover of this *feu d'enfer*, LEE advanced his columns of infantry from the covers, and made several desperate attempts to carry the lines by assault; but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to their ranks.

After an hour's incessant cannonading the fire grew less intense for a short time, but was again renewed for a little while, with great spirit. During this period, some of our batteries whose ammunition was expended and the men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of the reserve batteries, withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdrawing, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a massed infantry charge up the hill, and obtained a position in our lines, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry supports; but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the fresh batteries poured in a deadly fire of canister and case-shot. The infantry reserves joined on either flank of the gap, charged them, and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised; and *hundreds of them threw down their arms and asked for quarter.* Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. DICK GARNETT surrendered, and GARNETT himself, wounded, barely made his escape.

Longstreet was mortally wounded and captured. He is reported to have died in an hour afterward.

About 4½ P. M. the artillery of the enemy slackened and had entirely ceased at 5, the last shots which they fired being far beyond their original positions, and the infantry columns had withdrawn to their covers.

We took upward of three thousand prisoners. The enemy captured but few if any of our men.

The rebel prisoners report that *Gen. A. P. Hill was killed outright upon the field*, and that their officers suffered far greater casualties than in any previous engagement.

So terrible was the enemy's fire that the small house where Gen. MEADE and Staff were quartered, was perforated by several shots. Many of the Staff horses were killed around the house.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD was struck in the breast, and it is feared internally injured, by a piece of shell which exploded in the building. Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH DICKINSON, of the Staff, had his left arm perforated by a flying fragment of shell, and it seemed a miracle that no greater damage was done to life or limb.

Several of our general officers were wounded in the engagement. Gen. HANCOCK was wounded in the leg. Gens. GIBBON, WARREN and HUNT were wounded. In consequence of the excitement and difficulty in ascertaining their locations, the names of many prominent officers reported as killed or wounded cannot be ascertained to-night.

Too much credit cannot be given to our artillerists, who for hours stood to their guns under a broiling sun, and surrounded by the missiles of death, retiring only to give their positions to others, when their caissons and limbers were exhausted of ammunition. The infantry engaged also nobly did their duty, and the enemy to-day at their hands has received the *greatest disaster ever administered by the Union forces.*

All officers award the highest honors to Gen. MEADE for the able generalship he has displayed since he assumed command, and particularly for his coolness, decision and energy on this memorable 3d of July.

Last night, believing it to be his duty in the cause, and to learn how far he would be supported in the approaching conflict, he summoned his corps and division commanders for consultation.

DETAILS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Saturday Night, July 4.

Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendingly absorbing interest—the dead body of an oldest born, crushed by a shell in a position where a battery should never have been sent, and abandoned to death in a building where surgeons dared not to stay?

The battle of Gettysburgh! I am told that it commenced on the 1st of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery and the whole force of the rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of REYNOLDS. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position. From the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main street of Gettysburgh and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminences south of it, we were not to attack but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short, inside lines for manœuvring and reinforcing; ours the cover of stonewalls, fences and the crests of hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us. A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horseshoe, with the toe to Gettysburgh and the heel to the south.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it. The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the army of the Potomac repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of of the shoe—renewed desperately at the southwest heel—renewed on the western side with an effort concentrated to success by EWELL's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades could possibly have sustained this assault. HANCOCK's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors by its constancy and courage. The total wreck of CUSHING's battery—the list of its killed and wounded—the heaps of officers, men and horses CUSHING sustained—and the marvellous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and dead animals—of dead soldiers in blue, and dead soldiers in gray—more marvellous to me than anything I have ever seen in war—are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the Second corps that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

For such details as I have the heart for. The battle commenced at daylight, on the side of the horse-shoe position, exactly opposite to that which EWELL had sworn to crash through. Musketry preceded the rising of the sun. A thick wood veiled this fight, but out of its leafy darkness arose the smoke and the surging and swelling of the fire, from intermittent to continuous, and crushing, told of the wise tactics of the rebels of attacking in force and changing their troops. Seemingly the attack of the day was to be made through that wood. The demonstration was protracted—it was absolutely preparative; but there was no artillery fire accompanying the musketry, and shrewd officers in our western front mentioned, with the gravity due to the fact, that the rebels had felled trees at intervals upon the edge of the wood they occupied in face of our position. These were breastworks for the protection of artillerymen.

Suddenly, and about 10 in the forenoon, the firing on the east side, and everywhere about our lines, ceased. A silence as of deep sleep fell upon the field of battle. Our army cooked, ate and slumbered. The rebel army moved 120 guns to the west, and massed there LONGSTREET's corps and HILL's corps, to hurl them upon the really weakest point of our entire position.

Eleven o'clock—twelve o'clock—one o'clock. In the shadow cast by the tiny farm house 16 by 20, which Gen. MEADE had made his Headquarters, lay wearied Staff officers and tired reporters. There was not wanting to the peacefulness of the scene the singing of a bird, which had a nest in a peach tree within the tiny yard of the whitewashed cottage. In the midst of its warbling, a shell screamed over the house, instantly followed by another, and another, and in a moment the air was full of the most complete artillery prelude to an infantry battle that was ever exhibited. Every size and form of shell known to British and to American gunnery shrieked, whirled, moaned, whistled and wrathfully fluttered over our ground. As many as six in a second, constantly two in a second, bursting and screaming over and around the headquarters, made a very hell of fire that amazed the oldest officers. They burst in the yard—burst next to the fence on both sides, garnished as usual with the hitched horses of aids and orderlies. The fastened animals reared and plunged with terror. Then one fell, then another—sixteen laid dead and mangled before the fire ceased, still fastened by their halters, which gave the expression of being wickedly tied up to die painfully. These brute victims of a cruel war touched all hearts. Through the midst of the storm of screaming and exploding shells, an ambulance, driven by its frenzied conductor at full speed, presented to all of us the marvelous spectacle of a horse going rapidly on three legs. A hinder one had been shot off at the hock. A shell tore up the little step of the Headquarters Cottage, and ripped bags of oats as with a knife. Another soon carried off one of its two pillars. Soon a spherical case burst opposite the open door—another ripped through the low garret. The remaining pillar went almost immediately to the howl of a fixed shot that WHITWORTH must have made. During this fire the horses at twenty and thirty feet distant, were receiving their death, and soldiers in Federal blue were torn to pieces in the road and died with the peculiar yells that blend the extorted cry of pain with horror and despair. Not an orderly—not an ambulance—not a straggler was to be seen upon the plain swept by this tempest of orchestral death thirty minutes after it commenced. Were not one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery trying to cut from the field every battery we had in position to resist their purposed infantry attack, and to sweep away the slight defences behind which our infantry were waiting? Forty minutes—fifty minutes—counted on watches that ran! Oh so languidly. Shells through the two lower rooms. A shell into the chimney that daringly did not explode. Shells in the yard. The air thicker and fuller and more deafening with the howling and whirring of these infernal missiles. The chief of staff struck—SETH WILLIAMS—loved and respected through the army, separated from instant death by two inches of space vertically measured. An aide bored with a fragment of iron through the bone of the arm. Another, cut with an exploded piece. And the time measured on the sluggish watches was one hour and forty minutes.

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did this work—the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. HILL's division, in line of battle, came first on the double-quick. Their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." LONGSTREET's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylæ than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoniers and horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except CROWEN's. His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back LONGSTREET, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when ARMISTEAD's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets and crawled on their hands and knees underneath the stream of shot till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the [illegible].

Before they got there the grand charge of EWELL, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

The rebels had retreated to their lines, and opened anew the storm of shell and shot from their 120 guns. Those who remained at the riddled headquarters will never [illegible] the crouching, and dodging, and running, of the butterfly-colored captives when they got under fire, their friends' fire. It was appalling to as good soldiers even as they were.

What remains to say of the fight? It straggled surlily on the middle of the horse shoe on the west, grew big and angry on the heel at the southwest, lasted there till 6 o'clock in the evening, when the fighting Sixth corps went joyously by as a reinforcement through the wood, bright with coffee pots on the fire.

I leave details to my excellent friend and associate, Mr. HOMER. My pen is heavy. Oh, you dead, who at Gettysburgh have baptized with your blood the second birth of Freedom in America, how you are to be envied! I rise from a grave whose wet clay I have passionately kissed, and I look up and see Christ spanning this battle-field with his feet and reaching fraternally and lovingly up to heaven. His right hand opens the gates of Paradise—with his left he beckons to these mutilated, bloody, swollen forms to ascend.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Capt. CUSHING, Company A, Fourth Regular artillery, was killed, and his battery suffered severely. The gallantry of this officer is beyond praise. Severely wounded early in the afternoon, he refused to leave his post beside his guns, but continued to pour grape and canister into the advancing columns of the rebels until they had reached the very muzzles of his pieces, and some of their captors were attempting to turn them upon our forces, when they were driven off by our infantry. At this moment Capt. CUSHING received his death wound, and fell lifeless to the earth. Heaps of corpses and wounded in front of his battery this morning, told a terrible tale of the effectiveness of its fire.

None of the company were taken prisoners by the rebels. After the battle but one gun of this battery remained uninjured—the rest having been dismounted or destroyed by the terrible fire of the enemy, which for the time was concentrated upon the batteries on this part of the field. In front of this position fell dead the rebel Gen. DICK GARNETT, who was courageously leading his men in this charge upon our batteries on Crow Hill. The rebel Gen. ARMISTEAD was also wounded here while advancing at the head of his brigade.

About fifty yards in front of our batteries was a stone wall, running from our centre in a southwesterly direction, behind which laid several of our regiments, picking off the enemy as they advanced up the slope of the hill. Notwithstanding the terrible fire poured into their ranks from our guns, so impetuous was the charge of the rebels that they drove our men from their position, and were advancing upon our batteries, several of which they captured, but the capture was only temporary. Gen. GIBBON's division, composed of Gens. WEBB's, HARROW's and HALL's brigades, at the point of the bayonet, drove them back over the stone wall into the plain beyond.

Gen. GIBBON's division captured fourteen stand of colors and a large number of prisoners. Twenty-eight stands of colors in all were captured by the Second corps.

Gen. ARMISTEAD, when taken prisoner, asked immediately for Gen. MEADE, who was his classmate at West Point.

Col. WARD, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, was killed.

Corp. HAYDEN, of the First Minnesota, was captured—escaped, seized a musket and seized a rare opportunity, and actually made ten rebels surrender. While marching them to Gen. GIBBON's quarters, a rebel behind a tree on the way drew a bead on him with his rifle. HAYDEN saw him in time to bring his piece to a level, and cry out, "Surrender." The fellow instantly threw down his gun and joined the cavalcade, and HAYDEN came in with eleven captives.

Wounded prisoners taken to Gettysburgh this morning report that Gen. BRADLEY L. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was killed in Thursday's attack on our right. He was struck by a shell while charging our line at the head of his *division*. Gen. HOOD, it is also reported to have had his left arm shot off, and from the effects of which he has since died.

Rebel officers with whom I have conversed frankly admit that the result of the last two days has been most disastrous to their cause, which depended, they say, upon the success of LEE's attempt to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to the Northern Border States. A wounded rebel Colonel told me that, in the first and second days' fight, the rebel losses were between ten and eleven thousand. Yesterday they were greater still. In one part of the field, in a space not more than twenty feet in circumference, in front of Gen. GIBBON's division, I counted seven dead rebels, three of whom were piled on top of each other. And close by in a spot not more than fifteen feet square lay fifteen "graybacks," stretched in death. These were the adventurous spirits, who in the face of the horrible stream of canister, shell and musketry, scaled the stone wall in their attempt upon our batteries. Very large numbers of wounded were also strewn around, not to mention more who had crawled away or been taken away. The field in front of the stonewall was literally covered with dead and wounded, a large proportion of whom were rebels. Where our musketry and artillery took effect they lay in swaths, as if mown down by a scythe. This field presented a horrible sight—such as has never yet been witnessed during the war. Not less than one thousand dead and wounded laid in a *space of less than four acres* in extent, and that, too, after numbers had crawled away to places of shelter.

The enemy's infantry, saving a small force of sharpshooters, was wholly out of sight at daylight on Saturday morning. There was talk on Friday night, after the battle, of organizing a scheme of pursuit.

Before the fighting was over—before sunset, considerably—the Signal Officers reported that an immense train of army wagons was going out of Gettysburgh northwest, on the road to Cashtown. Others that they could have run against the stonewall of the Harrisburgh army.

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Lieut. Dayton L. Card, commanding Co. B, 108th New York, was killed instantly by a shell. His body presented a ghastly sight. He was struck in the middle of the breast by a missile which exploded and tore him literally in two. Half of his face was also torn away by a fragment of shell.

Charles F. Lottson, Co. B, 108th N. Y.—killed.
J. Wickham, Co. B, 108th N. Y.—wounded.
Sergeant A. B. Radley, do. do.—wounded.
Sergt. H. C. Bryant, Co. B, 108th N. Y.—wounded.
J. B. Amdah, Co. B, 108th New-York—wounded.

Cowan's New-York Battery—Killed.

Privates James Gray, Otis G. Billings, Jacob Y. Molloy, Edmund Pote.

Wounded.

Lieut. Wm. P. Wright—right breast, probably mortally.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Celebration of its Eighty-Seventh Anniversary in New-York and Vicinity.

Democratic Gathering at the Academy of Music.

Addresses by Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New-York; Ex-Gov. T. H. Seymour, of Connecticut; Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Rich'd O'Gorman, Esq.

The Tammany Society Celebration.

Military Parade—Fireworks—Accidents, Incidents, &c.

The celebration of the "glorious Fourth" in this City and vicinity, on Saturday, was characterized by all the heartiness, hopefulness and spirit of the good old times. The news from the Union army of the preceding day had been of a cheering character, yet not sufficiently definite and decisive to allay the anxieties of the people; but the timely arrival, early in the forenoon of the Fourth, of the dispatches of Gen. Meade, accompanied by the congratulatory proclamation of the President, at once relieved the public mind, and everybody proceeded to celebrate the day with zeal, thankfulness and joy. The public celebrations were not on so extensive a scale as in many former years, but the private exhibitions of fireworks and other patriotic demonstrations, on the part of the citizens generally, were seldom if ever surpassed. The weather was fine, with a cool breeze and a pleasant intermingling of sun and shade; there were few accidents, and none of a serious nature; and altogether the eighty-seventh anniversary of our national independence met with a reception worthy of the past, and disappeared under circumstances calculated to inspire hope for the future.

Below will be found as extended reports as the crowded state of our columns will permit, of the public demonstrations in the Metropolis and adjoining towns.

Gubernatorial Oration at the Academy of Music.

Celebration of the National Anniversary by the Democracy.

Speeches of Gov. Seymour, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut; Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

The Eighty-seventh Anniversary of our National Independence, was made the occasion of a great demonstration by the Democracy of this City. The meeting, held at the Academy of Music, was gotten up under the auspices of the New-York Democratic Union Association, and the announcement that Gov. Seymour, of this State, Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, and Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, had accepted invitations to be present and address the meeting, drew together a very large audience, in which the ladies were well represented. At two o'clock, the hour appointed for the exercises to commence, but few seats remained unoccupied, and these were soon filled. The musical part of the programme was well executed, though it was observable that selections of a national and patriotic character were not given the greatest prominence. Among the distinguished persons upon the platform, in addition to the speakers for the occasion, were Ex-Gov. Bartley, of Ohio, Hon. W. H. Armstrong, Secretary of State of Ohio, Gideon J. Tucker, Prof. Mason, Prof. [illegible], Hon. S. J. Tilden, Rev. Dr. Cummings and Henry Grinnell. As the speakers came to the front of the platform, they were received with enthusiastic applause, and "three times three" were given for Gov. Seymour. Philip W. Engs was selected as the presiding officer. C. Godfrey Gunther read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. Eli P. Norton read the guarantees of the Constitution. During these readings, all those passages which could be construed into parallels between the tyrannical usurpations of the King of England and the so-called usurpations and tyrannies of President Lincoln, were loudly applauded. Gov. Seymour, on arising, was received with great applause. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Fellow-Citizens: When I accepted the invitation to speak, with others, at this meeting, we were promised the downfall of Vicksburgh, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Confederate capital, and the exhaustion of the rebellion. By common consent all parties had fixed upon this day when the results of the campaign should be known, to mark out that line of policy which they felt that our country should pursue. But, in the moment of expected victory, there came the midnight cry for help from Pennsylvania to save its despoiled fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge. Since that time to this, I have occupied every hour of my time to the point of physical exhaustion, to rally our troops to the rescue of an adjoining sister State [tremendous applause]; to organize the militia of our own State for our defence, and to place it in that condition of dignity and power which a great State should ever hold that truly respects its own rights. [Great applause.] I have concerned myself with those measures that I thought were calculated to protect the commerce of this great City. I stand before you, then, upon this occasion, not as one animated by expected victories, but feeling, as all feel who are now within the sound of my voice, the dread uncertainty of the conflicts which rage around us, not alone in Pennsylvania, but along the long course of the Mississippi—contests that are carrying down to bloody graves so many of our fellow-countrymen, so many of our friends—that are spreading renewed mourning throughout this great broad land of ours. Under circumstances like these, I shall allow to go unsaid many topics upon which I meant to speak on this occasion. They might seem to jar with the solemnity of the occasion. They might not be in keeping with the feelings which now press on each breast of ours.

But there is one subject to which even now I feel it my duty to call your attention. There is one appeal that I want now to make to this whole community, irrespective of party, and I pray that you will hear that appeal. A few years ago, we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife, but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhung our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty, for we had been told by a great orator and statesman, Burke, there never yet was a revolution that might not have been averted by a compromise made in a timely and graceful manner. [Great applause.] Our prayers were unheeded. Again, when the contest was opened, we stepped in to invoke these who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary—not to underrate the courage and resources, and endurance of our own sister States. All this warning was treated as sympathy with treason. You have the results of those unheeded warnings and unheeded prayers; they have stained our soil with blood; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes; and to-day they have brought our country to the very brink of destruction. Once more I come before you, to offer again the earnest prayer, and ask you to listen to a warning. Our country is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever ravaged the face of the earth, [illegible] but if we turn our faces to our own homes, how is it there? Do you not find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed against each other, and using with regard to each other terms of reproach and defiance? It is not said by those who support these particularly the Administration that we are disloyal, unpatriotic, sectional; [illegible] sincerely, from them, with regard to the line of duty, that we are men of treasonable purposes, and traitors to our country? [Applause.] But on the other hand, is it not true that those of our organization look upon this Administration as hostile to our rights and liberties? [A voice—"Yes," and applause.] Look upon the opposite [illegible] who would do us wrong in regard to our most sacred franchises? I need not call your attention to the tone of the Press, or to the tone of public feeling, to show you how, at this moment, parties are thus exasperated, and stand in the almost defiant attitude to each other. A few years ago, we were told that sectional strife, waged in times like these, would do no harm to our country; but you have seen the sad and bloody results. Let us be admonished now in time, and take care that this irritation, this fierce feeling which is growing up in our

midst, shall not [illegible] shall carry the evils of war into our very midst—about our own homes. Now, upon one thing all parties are agreed, and [illegible] until we have a united North, we can have no successful war; until we have a united, harmonious North, we can have no beneficent peace. How shall we have harmony? How shall that unity of all parties be obtained? I wish to say a few words to you upon this point, which, I firmly believe, is one of the most important considerations to which I could call your attention. Is harmony to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, that when you say to us that the nation's life and domestic peace [illegible] believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished privileges for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance? [Great applause.] I do appeal to you, my Republican friends, and beg that you will receive this appeal in the earnest and in the patriotic spirit which prompts me to make it. I appeal to you if you are not doing yourselves and your country a great wrong when you declare that harmony and unity of parties are essential to save the nation's life, essential to the highest interests of our land, and yet that you then stigmatize men, as true and honest as yourselves and those whose first experience has proved to have been wise, too, as men who do not love their country, and who are untrue to its institutions. How, then, are we to get this indispensable harmony—this needed unity? It is not to be obtained by trampling upon rights; it is not to be obtained by threats; it is not to be obtained by coercion; it is not to be obtained by attempting to close our lips when we would utter the honest purposes of our hearts, and the firm convictions of our judgment. [Applause.] But, my Republican friends, there is a mode by which it can be reached, and there is a mode by which the nation's life can be saved; there is a mode by which, in the end, we will restore this Union of ours, and bring back those glorious privileges which are so wantonly thrown away. [Applause.] We come to you in no spirit of arrogance. We do not come to you asking you to make any concessions to our wisdom. We simply come to you this day to ask you to accept the wisdom and patriotism of our common fathers. [Applause.] We do not ask you to make any concessions of advantage to us; on the contrary, we only say to you, who hold in your hands, and in your control, almost all the political power of the country, to exercise it, but to exercise it according to our chartered rights. [Great applause.] We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself will have for himself, freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conferred by the Constitution upon us. [Great applause.] Can you safely deny us these things? Are you not trampling upon us, and upon *our rights, if you refuse to listen to an appeal? By this revolution which you are thus creating* when you say that our persons may be rightfully seized, our property confiscated, our homes entered, are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests to as great a calamity as that with which you threaten us? Remember this, that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government. [Applause.] Remember all the teachings of history; and we implore you, with regard to your own interests, to stop and inquire if you are not doing yourselves, and your own families, and all that you hold dear to you, an infinite wrong when you sustain propositions that tear away from them, as well as from us all the barriers and protections which the Constitution of your country has thrown around public liberty. [Great applause.] Can you tell when ambition, love of plunder, or thirst for power will induce bad and dangerous men to proclaim this very principle of military necessity, public necessity, as a reason why they should trample beneath their feet all the laws of our land and the institutions of our country. I ask you again to think if measures like these give power, dignity, or strength to our Government? I ask you, on the other hand, if these Governments have not lived out the longest periods, who, in times of public danger, instead of shrinking back from the principles of liberty and the barriers of order, have rallied about those great principles, and battled under them, and thus given strength to the hearts of the people, and gained the respect of the world. [Applause.] I ask you if it is not an evidence of weakness, defeat and discomfiture, when, in the presence of armed rebellion, the Administration is compelled to hold that the very charter by which it holds its power has ceased to have a virtue that can protect a citizen in his rights. Suppose, we accept this doctrine, what will be the effects to you? What will be the consequence to this Government? To-day, that great conservative party, the great masses of conservative men who still battle for time-honored principles—for cherished principles of government, amid denunciation, and contumely, and abuse, are the only things that stand between this Government and its own destruction. If we accept to-morrow this teaching—if we to-morrow should acquiesce in the doctrine that in times of war Constitutions are suspended, and laws have lost their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which this Government administers power, has lost its virtue, and would be brought down to the level of Rebellion itself, living and existing only by virtue of material power. Would not the vital blow be struck at liberty? If we should accept this doctrine, what would be the consequence? When men accept despotism, they may have a choice as to who the despot shall be. [Applause.] The struggle then will not be, shall we have Constitutional liberty. But having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, every instinct of personal ambition, every instinct of personal security, would lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they suppose most competent to protect their persons. And then this Administration would find that, in putting military rulers over us they had made military masters for themselves; for this all history teaches us; that that General who will betray the liberties of the people for the purpose of gaining the favor of power, will, when opportunity occurs, seize power itself. [Applause.] I come here to-day to appeal to you, who may be politically opposed to us. Don't do yourselves a wrong—don't do your own Administration the wrong to push us from that position which we are trying to hold. Do not use abuse and contumely against our persons, and threats against our property, because we stand up to say that you, and we, and all shall have our rights; because we stand up to say your homes shall be sacred; because we stand up to say the family circle shall not be intruded upon, and, in English parlance, every man's home shall be his castle, within which he shall be safe from intrusion. [Applause.] Why, what is the glory of a people and the glory of a nation? It is not the magnitude of its power; it is not the extent of its dominions. It is the fact that the humblest home is safe under its protection. The proudest boast ever uttered by Britain's proudest statesman was this—not of martial achievements—not of the triumphs upon the field—not upon the wonderful dominion upon which the sun never sets—no, it was this: that the British monarch could never enter unbidden the humblest home in the land, although its broken ceilings might give but scanty shelter to its humble inmates. [Great applause.] *For what are governments constituted but for this—not for dominion; not for grandeur*; but in order that those great ends might be reached; that every man should enjoy the rights of person, the security of home, and freedom of conscience, and the enjoyment of his property, subject to the least possible burden from the law and from the State. These are the great objects of government; and any government, and any system that comes short of this, fails of its object; and any declaration that assails or endangers these great objects is treason against human rights. [Applause.] But, it is said there is a law of necessity that in times like these suspends our Constitution—that war is unfavorable to liberty. It is not true: liberty was born in war; it does not die in war. [Great applause.] Liberty was wrought out on the battle-field. That wonderful people who founded this great State—the Hollanders, who for eighty years battled against the martial laws and martial powers of Spain—made it a vivifying principle which sustained them during that long contest, and which enabled them to render their history glorious in the annals of mankind. Personal rights and personal liberties suspended during our own Revolutionary contest! You heard the words of that Declaration of Independence, which said that men had a right to trial by jury; that the military authority should never be exalted above the civil jurisdiction; that men should not be transported abroad for trial, [tremendous applause] that they should have all the rights and privileges known to English jurisprudence and English law; and yet to-day we are told that the men who put forth that Declaration of Rights and of Independence, amid the roar of battle, when our nation was struggling into existence, in all its weakness, who declared—and they made their declaration good by their conduct through that contest, that these rights were to be held sacred in war; yet to-day we are told that these men who uttered this declaration in war, made a Constitution that died and shrinks away in war—that men trained in the trials of revolution had formed the Government under which we live, that was not equal to the very highest purposes for which governments are constituted. I tell you it is a libel upon our fathers. [Great applause.] So far from it being true that those who formed this Constitution contemplated that these powers should be suspended, you find in all those provisions particular care for all the dangers and the exigencies of war; you find numerous provisions that are meant to guard against the very dangers that now menace us. Your attention has been called to the fact by the gentleman who preceded me. Why was it that they so carefully guarded all your rights amid public disorder, if they meant that the mere existence of disorder should suspend the barriers of public order and private rights? This doctrine of the suspension of the Constitution—this doctrine of the suspension of the laws, is unconstitutional, is unfounded, is unjust—it is treasonable! [Tremendous applause, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. A voice: "Those are just the words."] I am one of those who are full of hope for the future. Not that I underrate the dangers which threaten us—not that I do not deplore as much as living man can the terrible ravages of this war. But why does war rage in our land? It was because the people of this generation have lost the virtues, and patriotism, and wisdom of their fathers, who framed it. It was because we had become indifferent to those great truths which we are now learning, and which we have now laid before us, as if they were authorities [illegible] being great truths that should be impressed upon the heart and mind of every American. I tell you why I am full of hope, that not only will our liberties be maintained, our Union restored, and order once again prevail over this great land of ours. It is this: Examine yourselves, and I ask you how many men there are

within the sound of my voice who twelve months ago, what the Constitution of this country was? I do not say that you did not understand it intellectually. I do not mean to say (for it was not imprinted upon your memory. I do not mean to say that it had not impressed you; but it was not until we were made to feel, as our fathers felt, the value of this declaration that they had put forth, that any of us could ever see the value and significance of the Constitution of our country and the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] We have accepted it, as I said mentally and intellectually; but why was it, when these familiar words sounded upon your ears on this occasion, as you have heard them often before on the anniversary of our country's liberty, that they stirred your very hearts within you, and made your blood tingle in your veins. My friends, we have not now a mere intellectual knowledge of the Constitution—we do not give it now a mere mental support—we have now, upon that subject, a vital living piety that makes us honor them and honor patriots too; and wherever you go, all over this land, you find these sentiments now exist in the minds of more than a majority of the American people. They are now fervent in their faith; fixed in their purpose—a party—if you please, fanatics—fanatics, for the great principles of liberty, and fanatical in their determination to see that these rights and liberties are established. [Great applause.] We have seen in our land two small parties, each an inconsiderable minority in the section of country where it existed, but men of purpose—men of zeal—men of fanaticism,—we have seen them wage a war upon the Constitution of your country, with a persistence and power that has, at last, shaken it to its very foundation, and brought us to-day to the very brink of national ruin. We have seen what zeal and purpose could do when it was opposed only by a dull mental acquiescence in great truths. What may we not then hope for to-day when the great majority of the American people have a fervent, living and vital faith in these principles which you have heard and read, and who propose to maintain them at every cost and at every hazard. [Great applause.] Do you wish for peace? Do you wish for victory? Do you wish for the restoration of our National privileges? Here lies the pathway, and let the American people once learn to value aright their privileges and understand the principles and value of liberty as our fathers did, and the battle is fought and won. Without these, my friends, war can bring you no success—peace can give you no quiet until the American people are thus educated, and elevated—and thus educated and elevated I believe they are rapidly becoming—until that takes place, war or peace are the mere incidents of the great underlying causes of convulsions which have involved our land and shaken our institution to the very centre. Remember this, that the great underlying cause of this war, I care not what particular application you may give to it—*your particular views may lead you to attribute it to one special cause or* another special cause—but there is one great underlying general cause which must be removed before it can be restored, and that cause is indifference to our rights, indifference to our liberties, and want of proper intelligence with regard to our own country, and want of an elevated wisdom that could understand the duties of American citizenship. When you have gained this, peace will be restored; whenever have gained this, all the world can see that we have gone back to the wisdom of our fathers, and that we are again sustaining institutions that lavished the whole world in their shelter and protection—institutions that made us, but three short years ago, the most glorious nation on the face of the earth. When we have again, I say, restored that virtue and that intelligence, our country will again be restored to its former greatness and to its former glory. [Great applause.] But, my friends, anything short of this will disappoint your hopes. No victory can restore greatness, and glory, and power, to a people who are unworthy of liberty. No peace will bring back prosperity to a land which cannot understand the great principles upon which Governments should be protected, and the great objects for which Governments are instituted. [Applause.] But, my friends, I must close—for there are others to speak after me whom you will wish to hear. [Voices, "Go on."] Let us now upon this sad, this solemn, as well as this glorious occasion, rededicate ourselves to the service of our country. In pure and fervent patriotism, putting aside passions and prejudices as far as may be, may we prepare ourselves to assume and to maintain the great principles stated in the Declaration of Independence, and secured to us by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Let us resolve from this time to do our duty and to demand our rights. [Applause.] In all that becomes us, and so far as they are acting within the sphere of their constitutional powers, let us be obedient to rulers. Let us submit, cheerfully, patiently and willingly to those commands which they have a right to issue, whether we like them or not. Let us do our duty in a way that will give us a claim to our rights; and when we have done our duty, let us claim our rights in all their fullness, in all their completeness, in all their perfection. He who does not do his duty, without regard to the misconduct of others, is untrue to his country. He who does not claim his rights is untrue to liberty and to humanity. [Applause.] From this time let us resolve that we will uphold all the just powers of the Government, all the rights of the States, the rights of the Press, and, above all, as our surest shield, the independence and the purity of the judiciary. [Applause.] We stand to-day, my friends, amid newmade graves. We stand to-day in a land filled with mourning, and on a soil saturated with the blood of the bravest conflict of which history gives us a record. We can, from all these disasters and all these calamities, evoke a blessing if we will do what? Let them tell us the liberties and laws are suspended—be untrue to them? Shrink back from the assertion of right? Will that restore them? Or, shall we do as our fathers did under circumstances of like trial when, with unequal hand, they battled against the powers of the Crown? Did they say that liberty was suspended? Did they say that men should not enjoy the rights of free speech? Did they say that men were to be torn from their homes by midnight intruders? [Applause.] If you would save your country, if you would save your liberties, begin aright—begin at the hearthstone, which is ever meant to be the foundation of American institutions. Begin in your own family circle, declare that their rights shall be held sacred, and, having once proclaimed and established them for yourselves, take care that you do not invade your neighbor's rights. [Applause.] Claim for your own State that free Constitution and that government which we, better than all others, can exercise for ourselves, for we best know our own interests, and that which will do most to advance the happiness and prosperity of the community.

A Voice—What will we do if our neighbors won't respect our rights?

Gov. Seymour—I thank my friend yonder that my appeal has stirred his heart enough to ask the question. [Applause.] Now, the deductions we would make are very few and very simple. They are—to respect our own rights, and respect the rights of others. [Applause.] They are to declare that great principles of Government are not holiday affairs, meant merely *for a period of calm, but they are great truths, that can battle the storm as well. When we have determined upon this, as I said, then we can begin to hope* that our country will be restored to its former greatness and to its former glory. Once more, then, my Republican friends, and once more, this whole community, I do invoke you to see whether we to-day, in our passions, giving way to our prejudices, are not endangering our own safety and our own homes. Once more I ask those who are politically opposed to me—if I am honored with the attendance of one such—that he will inquire if, in attempting to strike down our liberties, he is not striking a blow at his own. [Applause.] I ask of all such if they can hope to stop the great ball of revolution at that point which may suit their passions, their prejudices, or their convenience. But if they be not admonished, if they shall set the evil example and declare that laws and constitutions have lost their virtue and foundation, surely they have equally lost their virtue to defend them. [Long continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Gov. Seymour's address, the Chairman said that he was requested by Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, to ask of them the withdrawal of his name from the programme, as his physical condition was such that he felt quite unable to address so vast an assemblage. As the audience did not assent to the proposition, he withdrew the request.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour remarked that, after what had been said, he felt as if he would rather retire to meditate than to open his lips before them. He came not so much to rejoice with them or congratulate with them on the present occasion, as to lament that the day was no longer what it once was, though they might rejoice and did rejoice that the past, at least, was secure. Our prosperity had been great and unexampled. What San Francisco had been to us, rising from its golden sands, America had been to the world—the marvel of the day. There had been created in us a sense of indestructibility. As an English writer had said, no young man expects to die. We had thought our institutions would remain forever, but the enemy had sown tares, and we were reaping the bitter fruits. When, in the better days of the Republic, their honored guest (Gov. Seymour) and himself visited the grave of Washington, they did not dream that the warning voice of the great chief against sectional controversy would be lost upon his descendants. If the question of Slavery had been made the test in the Constitutional Convention, that body would undoubtedly have been broken up without forming any Constitution. [Applause.] New-England was the section of country where he had his attachments, but he would not help repealing the language of Webster to the people of Massachusetts, that whatever else they had conquered, they had not conquered their prejudices. In meeting this crisis, those in revolt should have been told in the language of Andrew Jackson, in nullification times, "You shall have your rights, but you must obey the laws." Our Government was like a vast and complex piece of machinery; every principle of its construction must be consulted, with its order that the whole should not be destroyed. The Union was too nearly being unmolested to-day than when the sad drama began. Those who gave the Administration unqualified support seemed to think it a Government that could wield despotic power without being called to an account. The Government never came into their hands to be used as they were using it. [Applause.] If he knew anything of the genius of the Government, it was by compromise, to bring about a new order of things—to rebuild the Temple of Freedom. [Applause.] We could not, he (the speaker)

thought, compel [illegible] to remain in the Union by force of arms. [Great applause.] We might conquer this country—might crush out rebellion, as it was called—might reduce them to beggary, to dependence, to abject poverty, and, after all, not have the Union our fathers established in love and fraternal feeling. [Renewed applause.] Some say, if we have not the power to compel them to remain, we ought to have it; but it could not be had without totally changing the form of the Government itself. It implied the necessity of a vast standing army of not less than five hundred thousand men, who would have to be stationed in the principal cities, to crush out liberty of the Press and freedom of speech, and harass the people, and eat out their substance. [Applause.] When—borrowing the language of Burke, in his speech on "Conciliation with America"—"When we shall have laid the first stone in the temple of peace, then we may hope for the restoration of that Union and the return of that prosperity of which the Union was the fountain and the head." [Applause.] Truth might be a long while in revealing itself. But, as the sun which, in high northern latitudes, where darkness reigns supreme, comes at length to cheer and to warm, so would the day of reunion at length dawn upon us. The few should not forever sway the many. The powers of hell might rule to-day, but Christ would rise to-morrow. [Applause.]

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

of Ohio, was next introduced. He said he would not think of addressing them were they not assembled with the Governor of the State to give exemplification to the doctrine of free speech, which should not be taken away. We had been told in these days that it was necessary to violate the Constitution in order to preserve the liberties of the people. In his own State, (Ohio,) a man whom they honored, a man whom they believed to be a true patriot, a man whom they knew to have devoted his energies to the preservation of the Constitution *as it is*, and the Union as it was—[applause]—a man whom they intended, if to have deserved success, would secure it, to place beside their (our) own honored Governor and worthy representative—[applause] they had seen him carried from his home at night, subjected to a military Court-martial, sent into exile after a mock trial; and he was there one of the ambassadors of the Democracy of Ohio, [applause,] accredited to Abraham Lincoln, [hisses,] with this message, "To fulfill the demand—the guarantees of the Constitution, and to return our citizen to his home." [Applause.] He had to say to them that if the doctrines promulgated in high places, stoutly asserted and defended by those whose hands were upon the hilt of the drawn sword, were to become the rule for this country, there would be no longer first, to be settled the question of peace or war, but whether we had a free government, whether we were freemen. [Applause.]

The Chairman thought it proper for him to state that all who were announced to be present on that occasion had been present, but the Governor of New-Jersey had received a telegram calling him to his State, on account of some necessity connected with the present state of our military affairs. They would therefore be deprived of the gratification of listening to him.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.,

who was the last speaker, after treating the audience to a variety of incidents and illustrations, humorous and otherwise, which he probably thought to be peculiarly apropos, proceeded to discuss weightier matters. He thought that the first thing to be done was to arm the State of New-York. The course was safe—it could harm nobody. The Governor would do his duty. [Applause.] If he wanted money, let him get it by the free and voluntary subscriptions of the people. [Applause.] Let the State be armed, its soldiers drilled and disciplined as becomes one of the Sovereign States of the Union, and let them be commanded by the Commander-in-Chief—the Governor of the State. When this were done, we should have no more Provost-Marshals in New-York. [Laughter.] He had heard much talk of the necessity of a strong Government; there was one Government, strong and endurable, and that was a free Government. [Applause.] They were for the Union as long as it could be supported. They were for liberty, at all events, and in defence of liberty they pledged their lives, their property and their sacred honor. [Applause.]

After music by the band, the assembly dispersed.

Tammany Society Celebration.

AN ORATION—A POEM AND A BANQUET.

The "Tammany Society or Columbian Order," celebrated the day at the old Wigwam, in accordance with their invariable custom, and in their usual liberal and Democratic style. Soon after 1 P. M. the Sachems gathered together upon the platform—the hall being densely crowded—and were welcomed in a neat and patriotic speech by Grand Sachem E. F. Purdy, who assured them that as long as the Order of St. Tammany existed, they would continue to meet on each anniversary of our Independence, to "keep alive the patriotic flame of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, and smoke the calumet of peace and good will with all the supporters and defenders of the Union and the Constitution of our country."

After a patriotic air by the band, Hon. T. C. Fields read the Declaration, and Henry C. Morford pronounced an original poem. The poem contained some good hits, but was more political and partisan in its character than befitted the occasion.

The orator of the day was Hon. Henry C. Murphy, and his address was an eloquent, patriotic and well-timed production. He showed the absolute necessity that we should continue under our Government, and recognized to its fullest extent, not only the power but the duty of the officers at the head of the Government to suppress insurrection, execute the laws, and preserve the unity of the Republic. He did not hesitate to brand the instigators and leaders of this causeless rebellion as they deserve, and set forth in clear light the disastrous results that would flow to the entire country if they should be permitted to succeed. Want of space prevents a more extended notice of Mr. Murphy's address, which ought to be published in pamphlet form, and read by every Democrat who may have become infatuated with doctrines recently promulgated by the leader of the Mozart faction.

At the close of the oration the banqueting-room was thrown open, and the Sachems and warriors partook freely of the waters of the Great Spring and the savory viands that had been prepared as concomitants to the draughts. While this was being done, Gov. Seymour entered the room, and was immediately called upon for a speech. After some hesitation he complied, and proceeded to say that he had just come from the Academy of Music, where he had spoken at length. He must, therefore, necessarily be brief in his present remarks. [Cries of "Go on," "Don't be short," and "Bully for you."] *It filled his heart with pride to meet with such a reception from* a Society which had nearly, if not quite, outlived its country. [Applause.] He did not believe that personal liberty was suspended, because the rebellion had taken place. Personal rights must not be trampled upon, even if a war does exist within our borders. [Cheers.] He was much indebted to Tammany Hall for many favors. He was proud to be among the Sachems of the old wigwam, and, in conclusion, again and again returned his thanks for the very cordial reception which he had met at their hands.

The Governor soon after left the hall, amid the parting cheers of those assembled.

A large number of toasts followed, and were responded to by T. C. Fields, C. Swackhamer, Gen. Sweeney, Judge Pinckney, H. S. Clinton, H. B. Perine, and others. Capt. Rynders made a speech upon his own hook, the burden of which was the outrage of the Vallandigham arrest, and foul abuse of President Lincoln, and other Government officials. It was poorly received. Among the prominent Sachems and others who were in attendance upon the exercises in the hall, were Hon. J. Striker, of Oneida, Judge Daly, James Brooks, A. Oakey Hall, Edwards Pierrepont, Judge Hilton, Judge Sutherland, Jno. Clancy, S. E. Gervin, Jas. B. Nicholson, &c.

Parade of the Military.

The military display was not so great yesterday as in former years, owing to the fact of nearly all our brave citizen soldiers being absent in Pennsylvania and Maryland driving the invaders from our soil. Not a single infantry regiment is left in the City, so the parade was made by cavalry alone. At 9 o'clock A. M., line was formed on Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Fifth-avenue. Brig.-Gen. Spicer being unwell, Lieut.-Col. [illegible] assumed command. The following is a list of the troops and the order in which they marched:

Cavalry escort under command of Capt. Otto.

Montgomery troops under command of Capt. Leary.

First regiment cavalry.

Third regiment hussars, commanded by Col. Brown.

The rear was brought up by a company of Cadets, from New-Hamburgh, N. Y., who attracted much attention by their admirable marching. Arriving at the Park, the troops passed in review before Acting Mayor Walsh, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the members of the Common Council.

The Pyrotechnic Display.

The display of fireworks at the various parks in the city was truly magnificent, almost eclipsing all previous efforts of by-gone years. At the City Hall Park they were very splendid, and amply repaid the tens of thousands of people who had left their homes to witness them. The crowning piece was a representation of the engagement between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, which gave proof of extraordinary skill in the pyrotechnic art, and elicited loud applause; but the greatest amount of enthusiasm was manifested when a piece representing the Temple of Liberty, with Washington in the centre, was set off.

The Times Office was brilliantly illuminated during the evening, and attracted thousands by its effective and [illegible].

The Veterans of 1812.

The grim veterans of 1812 (Col. Raymond,) assembled at the Mercer House—their headquarters—at 9 o'clock, and spent some hours in free and easy converse upon the absorbing topics of the day. At noon they formed in line and paraded up Broadway, coming down town to the prominent newspaper offices to pay their respects in a salute. The old soldiers, in their simple uniforms of black cloth, tall hat and crimson feather, attracted much attention as they marched through the crowded streets. Every one felt that a martial spirit still imbued them, and that, if need be, they were yet capable of doing the State some service. After refreshing themselves at Crook's the Veterans, highly pleased, returned to the Mercer House and were dismissed.

Loyal League Celebration.

The Loyal League of the Twenty-second Ward had a celebration in the Hall corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Harkness, after which the Declaration was read by G. C. Dimick, Esq., and an oration was delivered by Prof. B. Mason, of the New-York University. The President of the League, H. T. Burrows, Esq., occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen.

The Celebration at the Institutions.

It has been well understood that President Draper, in charge of the Public Institutions connected with the City, would not allow the day to the orphans, the lunatics, the paupers, and the deaf, the dumb and blind to pass unnoticed. A boat was in readiness at 9 o'clock to proceed from Bellevue Station, and when, Mr. Draper arrived with his friends, they received a salute of honor.

The steamer went direct to Randall's Island, where the party met the orphan children, male and female, under the charge of Mr. W. H. Stephens. They all assembled in the large schoolroom, and presented a picture of health and cleanliness, which reflected much credit on their attendants.

The exercises of speeches made by the boys, singing by the females, dialogues, &c., having been gone through, President Draper addressed them as follows:

My Dear Children: It is about fourteen years ago since I came to this institution, and at that time I found the girls and lads all healthy and vigorous, well dressed and well cared for. Since that I have endeavored to see you every Fourth of July specially, and to see you every week. You are young Americans, and it appears to me that you know you are. That glorious flag which now floats so proudly in your school-room, you revere and respect the same as those did in the days of yore. It is the same flag that in 1776 displayed the Stars and Stripes, supporting the manhood of that day, that they might look upon it, and, *it needs be, die for it. So far as lies in my power, I shall endeavor to have you well in*structed here, and to cherish in your hearts respect for that glorious emblem, which I see that you appreciate so highly. I am convinced that when you arrive at riper years, if called upon, you will go forth to support the honor, the dignity and the perpetuity of that flag, and you will stip to defend it. This you will do with a patriotic glow and an ardor of those who handed down to us the Union and the Constitution. May God guide and teach you, that as you grow in wisdom, to stand by the good old flag, and that when you come to leave Randall's Island, you may feel that you there received an education competent to qualify you to grapple with all the cares of life. You have, by your good teachers, been taught your duty here, such as may fit you to pass through all the changing scenes of this world. You have no fathers, no mothers, but in me, and in this institution you have both father and mother. This institution will stand, I hope, as long as the world lasts, as an asylum and protection to the orphans. And it will stand also to be the receptacle of the fatherless children of those who have died in the defence of a free and united Republic.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, three hearty cheers were given by the children present.

Mr. [illegible], the Warden, invited the President and his friends to partake of his hospitalities, to which ample justice was done.

Visit to Fort Schuyler, &c.

President Draper having minutely inspected the whole apparatus connected with the building, invited the gentlemen who accompanied him to a trip down to Fort Schuyler, among whom were the members of the Press, and Messrs. Henry Ebbets, George H. Swords, Wm. Duesenbury and W. Kellog.

Accidents and Incidents.

About the usual number of accidents and incidents occurred during the day and evening, but with some ten or twelve exceptions they were not of a fatal character. At a late hour on Friday evening a girl named Catharine Donovan, aged twelve years, residing at No. 40 Mulberry-street, while on the sidewalk, was shot by some unknown person with a pistol, the ball taking effect in her left hand. She was taken to the New-York Hospital......A boy named Wm. Cunningham, 10 years old, residing at No. 120 Roosevelt-street, was shot by another boy in the back. He was taken to the New-York Hospital considerably injured. Young Cunningham refused to give the name of the boy who committed the offence......Abner Fiedleman, a Polish boy, 7 years old, residing at No. 84 Baxter-street, received a severe wound on the nose by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to the Hospital......Thos. Lovelace was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon in Third-avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets......John Hughes, aged 9 years, fell out of the fifth story window of the house No. 169 Thompson-street, and was instantly killed......A boy named Willard Walker fell from a third story window to the sidewalk, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, and died in half an hour afterward......Wm. Kreuser, 8 years of age, residing at No. 88 Baxter-street, was shot in the head by the premature discharge of a pistol in the hands of another boy named Thomas McGrath. The pistol was loaded with ball cartridge; the injured lad was taken to the Hospital where he died immediately. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict, in which they censured Mr. Reynolds, of Catharine-street, for selling ball-cartridges to a small boy......Mary A. Barrett, of No. 218 East Thirteenth-street, was seriously shot in the neck by a pistol in the hands of some person unknown. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital......George Davis, residing at No. 161 West-twenty-seventh-street, fell from the second-story window of his residence, and was so much injured that he died soon after. Coroner Ranney held an inquest upon the body......John E. Baker, of No. 263 Monroe-street, fell into the dock at the foot of Grand-street, East River, while intoxicated, and was drowned...... A boy named John Gorman, residing at No. 90 Ridge-street, aged 12 years, fell through a hatchway at No. 33 Dey-street, and was so much injured that he cannot recover. He was conveyed to the hospital...... John Kane, 12 years old, residing at No. 149 West *Forty-first-street, had his hand torn off, and was otherwise severely injured by the bursting of a load*ed pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital...... John Dennison had his right hand blown off and his head greatly injured by the explosion of a cannon, in Forty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue......Mary Ann Henry, while sitting in a basement window of No. 218 East Thirtieth-street, was shot in the back with a pistol loaded with ball-cartridge. She was taken to Bellevue......John Maloy had his right hand shot off by the explosion of a pistol, at the corner of the Bowery and Fifth-street......John Lowenstein, aged 11 years, residing at No. 149 East Thirty-eighth-street, was dangerously injured in the head and hands by the explosion of a pistol......A girl, 4 years old, daughter of Mr. Trainor, fell from the banisters down several flights of stairs, and was instantly killed......Thomas Gunby, 12 years of age, residing at No. 67 Mott-street, was horribly burned about the groin and abdomen, by reason of a quantity of fire-crackers taking fire and exploding in his pockets. He is not expected to recover. It seems the lad carried his matches and crackers in the same pocket......Edward Barnes, of Hose Company No. 41, was seriously injured at a fire on Saturday night by being caught between his own hose-cart and that of No. 11, in Hudson-street, near Canal. He was taken to the engine-house, and attended by Dr. Finer......Dumas Seylor, aged 27 years, residing in Eighty-first-street, near Third-avenue, was killed about 5 o'clock on Saturday, by the explosion of a cannon, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-second-street. Coroner Collin held an inquest upon the body...... John Matthews, residing at No. 79 Mulberry-street, aged sixteen years, shot himself in the hand and arm by the premature discharge of a pistol. His injuries are severe—taken to the New-York Hospital. ......Ellen McCauley received a severe wound in the head from a pistol, in the hands of some person unknown......Patrick Murphy, of No. 213 Fulton-street, aged 40 years, fell overboard at Pier No. 20 North River; Officer O'Donnell rescued him in an exhausted condition. It is thought that he will recover......Gustavus Schmidt, of No. 237 Eighth-avenue, was shot in the neck by the bursting of a pistol in his own hand......John Duffy had his eyes and face much burned with powder, in Hammond-street......Peter Boshan received severe injuries to the hand from a pistol ball, in Eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

Fires.

There were quite a number of fires in the City during the day and evening, but with one exception they were all of a trifling nature. The smoke-house of Mr. John Bowen, in the rear of No. 683 Ninth-avenue, caught fire, as is supposed, from some fire-crackers having been thrown among waste paper and other combustible rubbish. The building was soon consumed. The flames rapidly spread to an adjoining stable occupied by John Kelly, and also to a house and carpenter shop belonging to Mr. A. Lippman; all of which were destroyed. The latter is insured for $1,400 in City companies. Two houses in the vicinity, owned by John C. Blydon, were also burned. They were insured in the Rutgers' Insurance Company for $1,400. The rear part of the building No. 685 Ninth-avenue, occupied by Mr. Warner, was also destroyed.

The Fourth in Brooklyn.

The Fourth was generally celebrated by the citizens of Brooklyn, and especially by the juvenile portion, who kept up a continuous din, by means of fire crackers, torpedoes, pistols and other small arms, until late in the night.

The streets were thronged, and all the public conveyances were filled with passengers going to the country and returning to the City.

The Common Council appropriated $1,000 for fireworks—one-half for the Eastern District, and the other half for the Western District, and as the sum was not sufficient to make a large display, the citizens were compelled to make the most they could for the money.

There were no military parades, all the uniformed militia of the City being now absent in Pennsylvania. Several benevolent organizations, however, marched through the streets to the music of bands, among them the Father Mathew Temperance Society.

The City Hall was gaily decorated with flags and streamers and presented quite a handsome appearance. The American colors and City arms occupied the usually prominent positions, while flags of nearly every device were suspended from the bell-tower to the roof and from houses along Court and Fulton streets.

Flags were also displayed from the Arsenal, the several city armories, engine houses and other public as well as many private buildings.

Salutes were fired at sunrise from Fort Greene and on the grounds of the Union Skating-pond, which were repeated at noon and sundown.

The Long Island Historical Society celebrated the day at the Academy of Music, and the Young Men's Catholic Library Association enjoyed a picnic at Myrtle-avenue Park, where addresses were made by Edwin James, Esq., and Judge McCunn, of New-York. The Declaration of Independence was read by Alderman Richard Ternan. After the addresses the time was enjoyed by music and dancing.

The exercises at the Academy of Music commenced at 12 o'clock, noon. Between three hundred and four hundred persons were in attendance. Hon. John Greenwood presided. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Farley, and the Declaration of Independence was read by John W. Carrington, Esq. Letters excusing their inability to be present were read by John Winslow, Esq., from Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, Hon. Chas. Sumner, Gov. Andrew, Gov. Parker of New Jersey, Gov. Tod of Ohio, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Mayor Opdyke, Hiram Barney and David Dudley Field. The oration of the day was delivered by Grenville T. Jenks, Esq., of this city. The Navy Yard Band was in attendance, and played patriotic airs and operatic gems during intervals. Toward the close the dispatch of Maj.-General Meade was read announcing a substantial victory for the Union army, which created a great deal of enthusiasm, in the midst of which the proceedings terminated.

The most attractive feature of the occasion was the display of fireworks from Fort Greene Park, under direction of Mr. J. W. Hadfield. The frames were erected on the parade-ground at *the foot of the hill and near the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Canton*-street, thus affording an excellent view from the slopes, which were crowded by a dense mass of human beings of both sexes and all ages. The Brooklyn Band was in attendance and furnished excellent music. Sky-rockets were discharged after sundown, and as soon as night set in the display commenced. The following is the programme: 1, Mechanical Globe; 2, Jeweled Cross; 3, Excelo Peruvia; 4, Peruvian Sun; 5, Weeping Willow; 6, Kaleidoscope; 7, Chaplets of Flowers; 8, Union Rosette; 9, American Star; 10, Revolving Sun; 11, Saxon Cross; 12, Gallopade of Serpents; 13, Union Temple, which was the largest and most beautiful piece of the whole. When the last spark had disappeared, the immense throng, estimated at about twenty thousand persons, retired gradually and in an orderly manner, no accident having occurred to mar the entertainments of the evening.

A number of accidents from the careless use of firearms resulted during the day and evening. The list of casualties are small, however, as compared with some former anniversaries......Henry Harmer, gunsmith, residing at No. 117 Court-street, mutilated his hand by the discharge of a pistol, which he was engaged in repairing...... Lewis Young, residing in Hicks-street, near Hamilton-avenue, lost the use of one hand by the discharge of a pistol which he was loading...... A boy named Charles Down was accidentally shot in the stomach with a pistol in the hands of another boy named Joseph Walsh. The weapon was loaded with powder and cherry pits. The wound is severe, but not of a fatal character......William Farley, while playing with a pistol, corner of Hoyt and Atlantic streets, sustained a severe wound in the head by a premature discharge. ......John Johnson, aged 6 years, residing in North Second-street, near Seventh, was shot in the arm by another boy named James Duffy......Wm. Daley, residing at No. 43½ North Forth-street, had a finger blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol. ......Chandler Marshall, residing in Fifth-street, near South Fourth-street, had his hand mutilated by the explosion of some powder......Lawrence Carey, aged 12 years, residing at No. 88 North Fifth-street, had one of his hands badly injured by the careless use of a pistol......John Ammon, residing at No. 161 Water-street, lost a finger by the premature discharge of a pistol......A young lady, named Conner, residing in Lefferts-street, near Franklin-avenue, was shot through one hand, causing a dreadful mutilation, while standing near a window in her own residence. The shot was fired from a musket by some person in the street.

There were several fires during the day and night, caused by crackers, but the damage in all cases was slight. An alarm in the Fifth District originated from the burning of an awning at the foot of Bridge-street. In answering the alarm, Hose Company No. Eight ran over a man named Michael Cochran, injuring his leg severely. There were a few other alarms, but no damage resulted.

The members of Niagara Hose Company No. Eight brought home their new carriage, from the builders in New-York, and headed by a band of music, marched through the principal streets, after which they partook of a collation at the house in Grand-street, near Seventh-street.

CELEBRATION AT EAST NEW-YORK.

The Union League of the above place celebrated the day, with appropriate ceremonies, at Central Hall—Mr. Samuel Wagner, presiding. The meeting was called to order with a song, after which Charles B. Miller, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted nem con:

Whereas, We have every reason to believe that the great rebellion in the Southern States of the Union was plotted with the connivance and promised assistance of the privileged governing classes of Europe, and that it is a joint conspiracy between European and American influence to destroy our national unity, and subvert free Government in the South; therefore,

Resolved, That it behooves the American people to be on the alert in their efficient preparations for war; that the danger of intervention, through force, on the part of the European allies of Southern treason, will be quite sure to manifest itself as the Southern cause grows hopeless; that we admonish our countrymen to stand firm and waver not, and blanch not, though beset by all the combinations against free Government that the world can produce.

Resolved, That we hereby renew the same identical issue which our fathers made between Republican and aristocratic Governments through a privileged class, eighty-seven years ago to-day, and that we herewith adopt the address of the Democratic League (published in the Tribune) as the proper statement of that issue.

Remarks were then made by Mr. Overbaugh, when the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. C. B. Miller.

The orator of the day, Hon. L. Sherwood, of Texas, was then introduced, and made an elaborate and patriotic speech, which was warmly received. The meeting thereupon dissolved.

The Historical Society.

The Long Island Historical Society is an institution of immature years, but of decided promise. Its roll of membership includes the names of all the more prominent men of the Island, its depository containing many rare and valuable documents, (including the entire issue of the *Evening Star*,) and the patriotism of its managers never doubted, was on the Fourth most publicly and effectually announced. The celebration of the Nation's birthday in the goodly City of Brooklyn was not quite equal to the average attention bestowed upon the important anniversary, and but for the demonstration of the Historical Society, would have been literally of no account.

After certain formal greetings at the rooms of the Society, the members of the organization proceeded, at noon, in due form and with grave port, to the Academy of Music, where, in accordance with a public invitation, several hundreds of the fairer portion of the community, accompanied by their normal guardians, had assembled. Over the stage hung the Star Spangled Banner; on the stage were the officers of the Society and many prominent citizens, including Rev. Dr. Storrs, S. B. Chittenden, Esq., Judge Greenwood, and District-Attorney Winslow; in front of the stage was stationed the popular band of the *North Carolina*, which from time to time cheered the hearts and awakened the patriotism of the assembled audience, while the auditorium was gay with the bright eyes and elaborate toilettes of "mothers dear and sweethearts fair."

After "music by the band" and "prayer by Rev. Dr. Farley," Mr. John W. Carrington and the Declaration of Independence were announced and well received. Mr. Carrington read extremely well, and gave with great unction the enumeration of tyrannies so charged against the King of Great Britain in that respected instrument.

The feature of the celebration was the oration of Granville T. Jenks, Esq., a prominent member of the Long Island bar. For a full report of the oration we are reluctantly compelled to refer our readers to the records of the Society, as it would occupy several columns in the Times otherwise appropriated. The broad principles of humanity underlaid the well-written theme and the strong anti-Slavery temper of the audience was at no time appealed to without result. The feeble prophecyings of the "Sixty-day Evangelist," the foibles of political generals, and the wickedness of vacillation were well shown up, while the necessity of faith in the President, and confidence in the Supreme Ruler of all, was eloquently urged. The propriety of using every means for defence [illegible] was ably argued, and was emphatically indorsed by the applauding audience. Closing, he said, "we must cast away our prejudices; we must change the faces of dough for the faces of bronze; honest men for dishonest; imbecile generals for good soldiers; then we shall succeed. Our cannon will chant down national Slavery, and our former prosperity will be restored."

We understand that the oration will be printed and circulated in pamphlet by the Society.

After the announcement of the President's con-

by Rev. Mr. Chenis, in his usual manner, and a literary feast closed the day entertained and edificated.

The Fourth in Hudson County, N. J.

The Fourth was celebrated in Hudson County in an unusually quiet way, and no event occurred to mar the festivities of the day. In Jersey City, there was a celebration gotten up by the the Municipal authorities, consisting of National salutes at sunrise, noon and sundown.

Mid-day public exercises were held in the Congregational Tabernacle, in York-street, which were opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. PARMLEE. A solo and chorus was sung by Mr. D. S. GARDNEY, Jr., and the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. M. S. HAVEN. The oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BAIS, recently of California, whose remarks were eminently patriotic and eloquent. In the evening, there was a fine display of fireworks at Van Vorst-square.

The following picnics visited the suburbs during the day:

St. Peter's, (Rev. Father KELLY,) Jersey City, at Merselles' Grove, which was visited by upward of 15,000 people.

St. Mary's, Catholic, West Hoboken, at Syms' Woods.

German picnic at Centre Hill, for the benefit of the widows of the Twenty-first New-Jersey Volunteers.

St. Paul's Church, Greenville, at Bergen Point.

Picnic at Communipaw, for the benefit of the Dutch Reformed Church.

There was no celebration at Hoboken or Hudson City.

There were seven arrests in Jersey City since Friday night.

The Fourth of July in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 4.

The Assemblage on the President's grounds today, attending the celebration ceremonies, was composed in part of the military, corporate authorities, and Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. The Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE delivered the oration, he having been selected, as the Committee of Arrangements say in their invitation, on account of his being a citizen of the great State of New-York, holding the largest interest in the National Union, and he should therefore speak in behalf of that Union here at the Capital at this most critical period of our country's history. National salutes were fired by order of the Government, and generally the day was celebrated with much enthusiasm, and at night there were in all directions profuse displays of fireworks. Secession sympathizers early in the day endeavored to cast a gloom over the community by extravagant falsehoods concerning disasters to our army, but the light of truth soon diffused general joy and dissipated their dishonest purposes.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth passed here without any political demonstrations, both parties having given up their projected assemblages on account of the invasion of the State. The movement of companies and regiments of minute-men through the streets made them lively. The reception of an official dispatch of Gen. MEADE and President LINCOLN's congratulatory address, created a *furore*, which soon extended throughout the city, raising intense enthusiasm among the masses, which found vent in cheer after cheer. Fireworks were promiscuously displayed. Mrs. Gen. MEADE was serenaded, and the city was alive with joy.

The Fourth in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

The observance of the Fourth to-day was universal with our people, but with less noisy demonstrations than heretofore. The hopeful news from the battle-field, and the cheering message of President LINCOLN, created a profound sensation. The result of the great battles in Pennsylvania was the all-absorbing topic.

Regatta at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 4.

At the City Regatta, to-day, HAWKILL won the first prize of $100 in the single scull race, beating STEVENS, of Poughkeepsie; WEBBER, of Portland; and HARTWELL and DOYLE, of Boston. HAWKILL and LEARY won the double scull race, beating WOODS and DELANY, of Cold Spring, and BANCON and SARTLE, of Newburgh. The *George E. Brown* was taken by the *McClellan*, a Boston boat, in the four-oared race. The six-oared race was won by the *P. L. Tucker*, of New-York, beating the Harvard crew and a Poukeepsie crew in the *J. McKay*.

Col. Palma di Cesnola, Fourth New-York Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your army correspondents, mentioned, a few days since, that this gallant officer was released from arrest, and presented with a sword on the battle-field at Aldie, *for heroic conduct*, and was afterward taken prisoner while fighting with the greatest valor.

Will you permit me to explain, why he was under arrest, and allude briefly to his character and capacity?

Of a noble family of Sardinia, educated in the best military schools of Europe, attached to the Staff of the Sardinian General-in-Chief during the Crimean war, and thus qualified by birth, education and experience for the duties of the field, he was a most accomplished gentleman as well as a brave soldier and skillful leader.

As soon as opportunity offered, he threw himself, with all his enthusiastic nature, into this contest, and has, without cessation, devoted his entire energies to deserve and win success. Beloved by officers and men alike, and excelling in the art of drilling and disciplining his troops, he always had his regiment in the best working order.

Gifted with a fine person and the most enthusiastic daring, he inspired his soldiers to follow him without hesitation into the very heart of the enemy.

At the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, he really performed wonders. Being senior officer, he was then in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached; and dashing upon the rebels with his usual impetuosity, scattered them in every direction, and pursued them until recalled by orders. In these charges he had several personal encounters with rebel officers and men, and a history of that daring rice would sound like romance.

Just previous to the Aldie fight Gen. GREGG was placed in command of the division embracing Col. CESNOLA's brigade, and by his (Gen. GREGG's) order, *Col. Gregg*, his brother, a junior officer to Col. CESNOLA, superseded the latter in command of the brigade.

Stung by this injustice, Col. CESNOLA addressed Gen. GREGG a warm remonstrance, the answer to which was an order of arrest.

When the bugle sounded for battle, however, he could not restrain his impatience, but rushing to the front entirely unarmed, encouraged his old regiment, by his cheering cries and dashing personal bravery, to the most heroic deeds.

Gen. KILPATRICK hailed him on the field, and commending his gallant conduct in the warmest terms, handed him a sword and bid him lead his men to victory.

While far in the advance he was surrounded by large numbers of the enemy, and although fighting gallantly to the last, he was finally overpowered and taken prisoner.

I have doubts if we have in the service a more accomplished and able cavalry officer, and it is to be hoped he will soon be exchanged and restored to his command, or promoted to a position where his talents and bravery can accomplish more for the country.

JUSTICE.

The Conscription.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1863.

(Circular No. 34.)

I. Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1863, "For enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," is as follows:

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted, and not found to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding $300, as the Secretary may determine, for the procurement of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a General Order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing a substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by Court-Martial, unless, upon proper showing, that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

It is hereby announced that the amount to be paid, in accordance with the foregoing section of the Enrollment act, by any person who may be drafted, in order of service, shall be Three Hundred Dollars, and fixed by the Secretary of War at $300.

II. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District has been authorized by the Secretary of War, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive from drafted persons, who desire to pay it for the purpose of exemption, the money above specified. On receipt of the sum, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the drafted person paying it duplicate receipts. One copy of these receipts shall be delivered to the Board of Enrollment on or before the day the drafted person is required to report for duty, and when so delivered to the Board the drafted person shall be furnished by the Board with a certificate of exemption, "Form 31, Regulations of Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau," stating that the person is discharged from further liability under that draft by reason of having paid the sum of $300.

III. The Provost-Marshal shall make out within the first Monday of every week, an abstract of persons to whom exemptions from military service shall have been granted by the Board during the week previous. "Form No. 31:" All receipts or certificates of deposit delivered to the Board by persons claiming exemption on account of having paid the required sum of money shall accompany the abstract.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marsal-General.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1862: Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social *Affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry*. Vol. II. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

In the ever-thickening rush and crowd of events that characterizes our era, the necessity for a labor-saving contrivance like the present, is felt by all. Unless recourse is had to arbitrary divisions of time—of which the year is most convenient—for a moment's pause to estimate, through the smoke of the conflict, the loss and gain of the battle of life, the moving panorama merely dazzles and deafens us. Unless its results are weighed and analyzed, we can derive no proper encouragement from its successes—no warning from its failures—no sure guidance for the future from the past. In every sense, this posting up of the world's books is an arduous labor, and it is, perhaps, this difficulty of performance which has left the field so long vacant in this country. In France, where the subdivision and economy of literary workmanship is better understood than anywhere, the system of "*Annuaires*," or YEARBOOKS, has been carried into almost every art and science, and the students of the fine arts, the drama, bibliography, archeology, the natural sciences, &c., can procure, at a moderate cost, careful *résumés* of all that the year has brought forth relative to their special pursuit; while two general works, the *Annuaire des Deux Mondes* and the *Annuaire Historique* enjoy an established reputation throughout Europe as the most trustworthy records of cotemporary history. In England, always backward in systematizing knowledge, the well-known *Annual Register*, now one hundred and five years old, is the only work of the kind that has met with an enduring existence. Since its early days, when EDMUND BURKE was editor, little known talent has been employed on it, and it retains to this day all the now inappropriate features of the original plan; yet it is undeniably a work indispensable for all public and private libraries intended for utility and reference. A like place we feel justified in claiming, unconditionally, for the infant enterprise of Messrs. APPLETON, the second volume of which is now before us. The shape and title of the book has, no doubt, been determined by the *New American Cyclopædia*'s becoming an accomplished fact—and the idea was a happy one of connecting with it a series of volumes that might serve as supplements, starting from the point of time where the *Cyclopædia* was concluded. As far as the independent existence of the work is concerned, it is a question whether the alphabetical form of a Cyclopædia affords the best method of arranging the events of the year. Much, however, depends on the tact of the editor, and in the volume the alphabetical classification is not adhered to, to the dislocation of kindred subjects. They are rather, indeed, massed together under general heads, as "Army Operations," (an admirable condensed military history of the year, of 150 pages,) "Confederate States," "Congress, United States," "Diplomatic Correspondence," "Literature and Literary Progress in 1863," "Navy of the United States," "Finances United States," "Exhibition, British Industrial; Illumination, artificial; Meteorology, &c., &c. The total number of headings or separate articles is 152, including one for each of the States and prominent countries of the world, under which the latest statistics of each is given, and a general chronological obituary garners up the names of the less illustrious dead of 1863, to whom a separate article is not allotted. In all practicable cases, the best authorities have been resorted to, and their coöperation obtained, so that the articles are generally special monographs from the highest existing sources. We cannot doubt that the great cost and labor attending the preparation of this volume will be appreciated by a discerning public, and that it will prove the "fruitful parent of a hundred more."

ST. OLAVE'S. A Novel. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Late writers have shown that SYDNEY SMITH was entirely mistaken when he lamented the mildness of the ministerial character for romance, and could think of no more appropriate speech from a clerical hero to his ladylove than "I will see you in the vestry after service." Since Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE's pleasant series of stories, having for their foundation the savings and doings of the dignitaries of the Cathedral City of Barchester, the general tide has set strongly in the same direction. For many years the military novel was in the ascendant, until it was fairly supplanted by the naval stories of Capt. MARRYAT and his school. *Ten Thousand a Year* inaugurated the legal novel, since merged into the criminal or sensation class, of dubious renown; but for steady popularity of a safe kind, the clerical novel is undoubtedly the favorite type of fiction at present, in England—bishops and chapters, deacons, archdeacons, wardens, beadesmen and sextons have taken the place in our acquaintance of very occupied by hostesmates, recruiting sergeants and villainous attorneys, and the expression, "parish politics," can no more be used disparagingly, for a "day of small things," when the interest of three-volumed novels turns on no more exciting topics. *St. Olave's* is a fair specimen of a novel of this class, apparently by a new author. The name is that of a Cathedral City, and most of the characters are professionally connected with it. The ecclesiological knowledge which Mr. TROLLOPE rather implies than details, is more laboriously "got up" by the author of *St. Olave's*, and sometimes rather overloads the scene; but the plot has interest, and the heroine is a sweet creature, who, after undeserved trials, is made happy at last by a love-match where artistic sympathies compensate for the losses of station and fortune.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION OF THE UNITED STATES. Nos. 1-4. Folio: New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This noble folio promises to be one of the finest illustrated books which the enterprise of the age has produced. Looking both to the interest of the subject and the beauty of its typographic and artistic execution, it will surely form the "Household Book" of the next generation, who, we trust, while turning over its storied leaves, will imbibe true patriotism from the lessons of endurance and of heroism, of self-sacrifice and suffering in a righteous cause, which its pages unfold. The mechanical resources of Messrs. HARPERS colossal establishment are well exhibited in the outward form of this "Pictorial History," and the literary portion is worthy of its accompaniments. It promises to form a thorough, careful, and impartial history of the war, based upon a laborious collection and comparison of all accessible materials. The size of the work will of course depend upon events now in progress, but the publishers hope to issue a number similar to those already out, every fortnight,—as much preparation has been bestowed on the enterprise, and a large part of the succeeding portion is in a forward state.

THE STORY OF MY CAREER. As Student at Freiburg and Jena, and as Professor at Halle, Berlin and Breslau, with Personal Reminiscences of Goethe, Schiller, Schelling, Schleiermacher, Fichte, Novalis, Schlegel, Neander and others. By Heinrich Steffens. Translated by William Leonhard Gage. 12mo. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

This is a very fresh and pleasant book, and gives an insight into the domestic and professional life of the great literati of Germany, during the first quarter of the present century, that will be new to English readers. HENRICH STEFFENS, the author, was a Norwegian by birth but came early under the influence of German culture, and, being furnished by the Danish Government with a traveling stipend, for purposes of scientific improvement, visited Germany, in his twenty-fifth year, and (with two or three years' exception, only) spent the remainder of his life in the Prussian dominions, successively as Student, Professor and Rector of the Universities of Breslau and Berlin. So thoroughly imbued with Teutonic feeling did STEFFENS become, that to him is attributed the glory of being the first that dared give expression to the hatred of French domination, which, when once avowed, commencing with the students, precipitated the whole people, as one man, against the hosts of NAPOLEON. STEFFENS' enthusiasm carried him to the war, and the detail of his adventures as "Second Lieutenant Mr. Professor STEFFENS," is an amusing episode in his scholastic career. Though he accompanied the Prussian army of invasion to Paris, and occasionally performed important services as Aid-de-Camp to BLÜCHER, he makes no secret of the inaptitude for military discipline which usually relegated him to the "awkward squad." He retired to his academic shades at the earliest opportunity, with the personal thanks of the King for his patriotic self-devotion. As a naturalist and philosopher, STEFFENS was distinguished by the breadth and complehension with which he viewed the phenomena of the physical world. His original sphere of study was mineralogy and geology, but in his latter years he lectured at Berlin on "comparative physiology, psychology, geology, and the philosophy of religion." As a colleague with HUMBOLDT and HUMBOLDT, his influence in spreading enlarged views of nature and the natural sciences in their unity as a whole is gratefully acknowledged by Prof. GUYOT, who ranks them together as the "three great minds who have breathed a new life into the science of the physical and moral world." In the decline of life STEFFENS published a voluminous autobiography, from which the present volume is condensed with admirable taste and intelligence by Mr. GAGE. His translation has great merit, and reproduces with success the easy flowing style in which STEFFENS, with the not ungraceful garrulity of honored age, recounts the hopes, fears, and struggles of his youth. The intimate terms of friendly association between STEFFENS and men of the class of *Goethe, Schelling, the Schlegels, &c.*, who were pleased with the ardor of the young Scandinavian stranger, gives to his reminiscences the charm that can only arise from thorough and perfect knowledge of its subjects.

INCIDENTS IN MY LIFE. By D. D. HOME. With an Introduction by Judge EDMONDS. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: CARLETON.

Viewed in any light, this is a remarkable little volume. It may be regarded as the cool and deliberate relation of a life-long imposture, carried on successfully in Europe and America, by one who, according to all testimony, including his own, is but imperfectly qualified for a deception of such magnitude. If this explanation fails, and the reality of the facts narrated be assumed, there is no doubt that our existing systems of philosophy, and possibly theology, want revising by the light of these new and strange phenomena. There seems no middle ground that can be taken with satisfaction, which may account for the strong feeling manifested in many quarters against the author and his book. Mr. HOME, who is a native of Scotland, enjoys hereditary claims to spiritual consideration—his mother, when he accompanied to the United States, when nine years old, in 1842, being distinguished by the possession of the faculty of second sight. His earliest spiritual experiences commenced in his thirteenth year, when he was visited by the spirit of a schoolfellow, in pursuance of an agreement that the first of the two who died should acquaint the other with the fact. His subsequent career, as described in the memoir, being but a continuation of the same kind of adventures, need not be particularized. Mr. HOME seems, bodily, to be one of the frailest of mortals, and the fragility of his earthly frame excited the sympathy of his friends, and disposed them to believe in his spiritual pretensions. In England it is perhaps to the credit of the aristocracy that not much emotion was caused among them by the juvenile hierophant, and his principal supporters and attesting witnesses are men of the class of "Mr. J. J. Hutchinson, of the Stock Exchange," and "Mr. Cox, of Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street," whose house must be henceforward famous for "spirits"—whether alone or below proof, we shall not venture to decide. On the Continent the scene was entirely changed, and the doors of palaces, the gilded barriers of the most exclusive circles of Europe, opened to welcome Mr. HOME, until his high fortunes culminated in his marriage, while a guest at the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburgh, with the daughter of General Count KROUT, a god-daughter of the Emperor NICHOLAS. The subsequent story is a melancholy one, from the death of the lady (of whom charming character and sufferings MADY HOWITT and Mrs. S. C. HALL give pathetic accounts) by consumption, in her twenty-second year. The spiritual experiences recorded have generally a wearisome sameness, and the "extraordinary "pretentious" tone which runs through all the spirit literature we have seen, is conspicuous in the specimens here given. It is a positive achievement to write so much of this matter lately inflicted on the world, with such sickening tameness and weakishness, from wherever it comes. Mr. HOME tells us: "A very popular lion in Paris was, that I carried about a tame monkey in my pocket, trained to assist me;" and the conception does honor to French ingenuity, while it adequately characterizes the usual manifestations. Amidst all these jingling bells, tipping tables and twanging accordeons, it is a relief to meet, in Anno Domini, 1850, with a genuine ghost story of the old school, laid in a decayed Italian villa, near Florence. An English family are disturbed by a bad spirit, who grasps people with a "long, yellow, shining hand, clammy and horrible," chills the air with an icy coldness, and declares in mediæval Italian that he was the ghost of a "Fra Giannana," who died in the apartment centuries ago. But he, however, yields to Mr. HOME's more potent witchery.

MONEY. By CHARLES MORAN. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Mr. MORAN's little volume grew out of the discussion of his subject at the meetings of a recently organized "Society for the Advancement of Political and Social Science" in New-York, where the want was felt of a manual work, in which "money," in its widest sense, should be considered and analyzed in its most important practical phases. As regards the two great divisions of opinion on this question, the author is emphatically an Anti-Bullionist, and apprehends the popular impression that restricts to gold and silver the title of money, and assumes them to constitute true wealth, to be not only unfounded, but most prejudicial to a proper understanding of the matter. In his view money is a mere instrument, that facilitates the exchanges of commodities and services, and all attempts by authority to preserve a relation between specie and paper currency are the fertile source of financial panics and embarrassments. Banknotes issued without any Government restriction and representatives of real value, form the currency Mr. MORAN would most approve, and wherever the arbitrary rule which enacts that they shall be redeemable in coin on demand is done away with, they will be freely issued to those who will pay interest for them, and furnish ample security for their return within a specified time. The book shows evidence of a careful study of the leading French and English economical writers. The author confesses that there is to day a greater difference of opinion on the subject of money, than on almost any other topic of political economy, yet he appeals confidently to the past and present financial phenomena of our own and other countries, in support of his theory, by which all anomalies in this vexed question are explained and reconciled. The book undoubtedly claims attention at a season like the present, when its principles are tested by a gigantic experiment.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. April, 1863. American Edition. New-York: LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

This number contains several articles of interest, including a sketch of "Two American War—Fort Sumter to Fredericksburgh." It is based chiefly upon the *Rebellion Record*, a publication deservedly praised for its fairness and impartiality. This latter quality is not the writer has not imperfectly imitated, though with a few mistakes—as where it is said in South Carolina "Gen. BURSIDE was dislodged from the position on James Island"—and, misrepresentation, there is less bias against the North than is shown in many other publications of greater liberal pretensions than the "London Quarterly" (as Mr. SCOTT will persist in misprinting its title.) "The History of Cyclopedias" is learnedly discussed with much curious literary history, and praise is given to "RIPLEY and DANA's New American Cyclopædia" for its thorough treatment of the languages and situation of the different nations of Europe. "Sensation Novels" is a protest against what the writer considers a crying evil in literature, though his definition of the class is far from exact or satisfactory. "Kinglake's Crimea" exposes the ill-regulated medical spirit, both national and personal, which disfigures Mr. KINGLAKE's book, and will go far to deprive it of the value which his ability and careful study of the subject would otherwise have given it.

THE SCALPEL; an Entirely Original Quarterly Exposition of the Laws of Health, and Abuses of Medicine and Domestic Life.

We are glad to be in receipt of the Forty-sixth number of this justly celebrated journal; and if we could, would place it in the hands of every one who thinks his mind and body of sufficient value to be preserved in a sound state. The author, Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, has a way peculiarly his own of dissecting the follies and humbugs of the day, whether practiced by charlatans or the "regular schools." His common sense views of the laws of life and health are worth all the pills in the apothecary shops. We almost despair of ever seeing the rules of reason and science applied to the generation and education of the human race, but every philosophic mind must desire to see these subjects brought as much as possible within the domain of enlightened investigation. Dr. DIXON has been, for years, a conscientious and bold pioneer in this field of study and labor, and has reaped the usual reward of Reformers, in the dislike and bitter opposition of "conservatives" and close interests. But he goes on his way rejoicing and successful. His *Scalpel* has a reputation in Europe and in this country, which it well deserves. It is filled with *sound maxims for preserving health*, by keeping out of the hands of doctors and paying proper attention to food, air and exercise. The author's experiences, reported from his own practice, and his descriptive cases of operative surgery, are often profusely thrilling, possessing the interest of a novel with the exactness and instruction of scientific demonstrations.

The *Scalpel* is furnished by the publisher, EYRARDUS WARD, No. 1 Vesey-street, at 25 cents a copy.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The English Demands—An Extension of Time.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YOKOHAMA, Monday, May 4, 1863.

At the date of my last letter about half the twenty days of the English ultimatum to the Japan Government had expired. The convention at Miaco, where the Taicoon had gone in obedience to the call of the Spiritual head of the Empire, to meet the Great Princes of the land, was still in sitting.

The object of this Convention was understood to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the all important question to Japan, of foreign intercourse. It is a somewhat strange though important coincidence, that the demands of the English Government, which are calculated to test to the utmost the real spirit of the nation on this subject, should have been made at this time. I stated in my last, it will be remembered, that I thought, under the circumstances, the time given the Japanese Government to comply with the demands too short; also, that I feared this alone, if nothing else, would more or less complicate matters—and so it has proven. On the sixteenth day of the twenty of the time named in the ultimatum, the Japan Government called upon Mr. PRUYN, our Minister, to request his mediation in the matter, and obtain if possible an extension of the first named time. He consequently had an interview with the English Minister which resulted in fifteen days more being granted the Japan Government in which to give its final decision. Our treaty with this country, in the first clause of Article 2, reads thus: "The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as arise between the Government of Japan and the European Powers." However much Mr. PRUYN may have sympathized with the English in their just indignation for repeated outrages on their subjects by the Japanese, it will be seen that as the representative of our country, appointed by the President, he was in honor bound to act in the matter if requested to by the Japanese.

We doubt not but he, too, felt that the time first given was too short, and hoped by giving them a little more, an amicable adjustment of the affair might be arrived at. A great blunder we may say was committed by those who are conducting this affair at the commencement. They should have taken all the circumstances of the times into consideration—the Emperor's absence from his Capital, in a country where communication is slow—the occasion of his visit to Miaco—the great National Convention that was to follow, &c.

The demands of the English are not difficult to comply with if the country chooses to do it. We say the country, because whatever conclusion has been come to on the subject is the voice of the nation. Heretofore it has been rumored that the spiritual Emperor ignored the acts of the Government at Yedo in the matter of treaties with foreigners; and again, that the 16 great Princes, or a large majority of them, are opposed to foreign intercourse. At other times we hear exactly the opposite is the case, and we can but come to the conclusion that we know very little about it, which is without doubt the most sensible one we can possibly arrive at.

A few more days and the problem will be solved; in part, at least. We can but await the result.

The available fleet of the English in this harbor are 13 sail, all told. There are two Dutch and one French men-of-war here, as spectators only, as far as it is known. We feel very much the want of a man-of-war to represent our country here. We are hoping that soon the *Wyoming*, now in dock, at Amoy, China, will be up here soon, when we should feel more at our ease, in case hostilities are entered into.

PERSONAL.

—The New Haven *Journal* has this curious paragraph: "Some ten months ago, Mr. Charles Monroe, of Fair Haven, was at Lagos and at Acora, on the Guinea Coast, whither he had sailed as Mate, with Capt. Post, in the Bark Elizabeth, and while there he drank of the water of that part of the world, without thinking to take the precautions commonly in use among the natives for the prevention of a terrible disease known as Guinea worm. It appears that the Africans always boil this water before drinking in order to destroy the minute, invisible egg of the worm, which is so small that it is absorbed by the blood vessels from the stomach, and is in that manner distributed to different parts of the body, usually the legs, where it is hatched, and after a long time, makes its appearance in the shape of a white, thread-like worm, pointed on both ends, and it twines and twists all about the muscles and veins and arteries, producing no particular feeling of uneasiness until some part of its body comes near the skin, when bad inflammations take place. It was in March last that Mr. MONROE began to be troubled with them, and for three months he has not walked a step. He is now in the Connecticut State Hospital under treatment, and one worm has been taken from the bottom of his feet that measures over two feet long. The way it is done is this: When the surface of the skin is so pricked or irritated as to show where the "critter" is, a thread is fastened to him and a small weight attached to the other end of the thread. The worm gets tired of pulling against so steady a strain, and gives ground a trifle day by day, and as he comes out, a little spool which his uncle has at all out. The pain is very great—for forty nights Mr. MONROE hardly slept on account of the suffering. One worm is now in process of being drawn from his heel, and those medical men who have never seen a case of the kind are much interested. Great care has to be taken not to pull too hard, because the worm would break and the trouble be much prolonged. If first appears under the skin like a varicose vein, and after a painful end has been formed and broken, the head of the animal is discovered.

Native Citizens Born Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in an editorial in this morning's paper, (July 1,) you state that Gen. MEADE is not eligible to the Presidency by reason that he was born in Spain.

Such was the law; but I think you will find that in 1802 or 1804 it was amended so as to declare all persons born of American parents temporarily abroad, native born.

Having a client born at Gibraltar, I particularly interested myself in the matter, and by the active efforts of Mr. CLEMENS, then a member of Congress from this City, the change was effected. The amendment included all those born before its enactment as well as those to be born.

CITIZEN.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match on Fashion Course for $1,000, on July 4.

There has not been a closer or more exciting contest during the present season, than the one which took place on Saturday, between the gray mare, *Nellie Holcomb*, driven by DAN MACE, and the buckskin gelding, *General McClellan*, driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF. The contest was to a sulky, (in harness,) mile heats, best three in five, and *McClellan* was the favorite, at $100 to $40. *Nellie* won the first two heats, on which such another scene of consternation and long faces, as appeared among the betters at long odds, we have seldom seen—some of whom made random bets, by way of hedging, such as $100 to $20 on the mare. *McClellan*, although his fortunes for the time appeared to be obscured—finally won, to the great delight of his numerous backers. There were about 1,500 people at the course, who were unanimous in their opinion that it was one of those contests which give more real satisfaction than many of greater pretensions, and in which the time is within four or five seconds of fast. The mare proved herself a good one, and but for the superior handling of the *General* by HIRAM, might have carried off the laurels.

First Heat—The gray had the track, and dashed off with the lead, and entered the turn a length ahead; the *General* lapped her at the quarter pole, and broke, but was got down again, and was only 1½ lengths behind at the half mile; he lapped her again at the three-quarter pole, where he broke up also, and fell off half a dozen lengths, repeating the break again on the home stretch, and *Nellie* came past the stand three lengths in advance. Time, 2:31.

Second Heat—An even start, and *McClellan* took the lead and inside track on entering the turn; on entering the back-stretch the mare was neck-and-neck with the *General*, and a prettier sight was never seen than the contest to the half-mile pole, which was done at a tremendous pace; at this point the *General* broke up and lost a couple of lengths before he got down again, repeating the same thing at the three-quarter pole; he made a fine break for the lead in the home-stretch, and lapped the mare at the distance stand, where he broke up again, *Nellie* winning by a length under a strong pull. Time, 2:32.

Third Heat—A good start, *McClellan* breaking and falling off a length on entering the turn, lapping at quarter, where the gray broke and gave way to *McClellan*, who passed the half-mile a length in front, and was lapped in the turn by the mare, but shook her off a length by square trotting as they passed the three-quarter pole; but, breaking up again on the home-stretch, he was yoked by the mare, who broke up just at the distance stand, and *McClellan* came home the winner of the heat, amid great cheering. In 2:30¾.

Fourth Heat—*McClellan* out-trotted *Nellie* round the turn, and led three lengths past the quarter pole, and increased the distance slightly at the half mile; he broke up in the three-quarter turn, allowing *Nellie* to close up before he got down again, but finally won the heat in 2:31¾.

Fifth Heat—The gray mare behaved badly at the start, and broke up on entering the first turn, and before she could be steadied down, *McClellan* had passed the quarter pole fully six lengths in advance, and made the half mile in 1:14, without a skip; in fact, he trotted splendidly throughout, and won the heat with plenty in hand on a jog-trot in 2:37¾. The mare also showed some splendid trotting after she got out of the first turn, and her tantrums; but it was no use for DAN MACE trying, as HIRAM WOODRUFF secured the victory for the McClellanites.

RECAPITULATION.

Match, $1,000, mile heats, in harness, best three in five:

H. Woodruff names Buckskin, g., Gen. McClellan	2	2	1	1	1
D. Mace names gr. m., Nellie Holcomb	1	1	2	2	2

Time—2:31; 2:30¾; 2:31¾; 2:31¾.

After the match a purse was trotted for by four road horses to skeleton wagons, and resulted as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Purse $50, mile heats to wagons, best three in five.				
D. Mace names roan m., Lady Saunders	1	1	1	
Mr. Whitson names b. g., Sid Nichols	2	3	2	
D. Tallman names blk. m., Lady Noe	3	2	3	
Mr. Petmore names b. g., Slasher	4	4	4	

Time—2:50; 2:47; 2:48.

Homicide in the Eighteenth Precinct.

A MAN FATALLY STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., a fight occurred among a large party of Irishmen, who were attending a dance at Mulgrove Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, during which THOMAS MCAVOY was stabbed in the abdomen with a large knife in the hands of PETER MCGRAIL. The wound inflicted was large and deep, and immediately after the injuries were inflicted, the attendants of the wounded man had to be held up by himself to keep them from the ground. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died early on Saturday evening. Previous to his death, Coroner RINKEY visited him, and took his *ante-mortem* examination, of which the following is the substance. In all important particulars it is corroborative of the evidence given on the inquest, yesterday:

To wit: Mr. Amy deposed that he resided in Avenue A, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-streets; he believed himself to be in a dying condition; between two and three o'clock A. M. on the 4th inst. he was smoking with six or eight others on the walk near the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue; there was a dance in a house close by; James Brady was invited by deponent to take a drink, and the two went to a place kept by Clancey in Twenty-second-street; when they arrived at the saloon, they found Michael Bone and James Costello there, beside several strangers; a quarrel ensued and Bone, Brady and one Patrick Henry were stabbed and more or less injured; they then went out to Dr. Cooper's to get some medicine for Henry; on Twenty-second-street they met some members of No. 51 Engine, and in company with the latter they went back to Clancey, in order to ascertain who had injured Henry; as they approached the drinking place they saw several parties fighting before the door; as deceased went up he saw a large man come toward him with a large knife in his hand; when they met he suddenly plunged the knife into deceased's abdomen, at the same time saying "You son of a ——, what do you want?"

An inquest was held upon the body yesterday at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, by Coroner RINKEY. The Jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from stabs inflicted with a knife in the hands of PETER MCGRAIL, of No. 126 East Twenty-second-street." The latter was immediately arrested and committed to the Tombs. He is a shoemaker, aged about 30 years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION FOR HOME DEFENCE.—The exempt members and officers of the Fifth brigade, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth and Seventieth regiments, met on Thursday evening and resolved to form an organization for home defence and to preserve order in the city during the absence of the regular militia regiments. Col. A. H. HOOD was chosen commanding officer, and the following named gentlemen were appointed Captains to form ten companies: Company A, Capt. Stilwell; company B, Capt. Chas. Steers; company C, Capt. Morris; company D, Capt. Allen; company E, Capt. Tubin; company F, Capt. John Burns; company G, Capt. Hyer; company H, Capt. Stephen Kidder; company I, Capt. Wm. Brown; company K, Capt. Brownell. All citizens who choose to enroll themselves in this organization can do so either at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, or the Arsenal in Portland-avenue.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—The Trustees of the Brooklyn Fire Department, W. D., held an election for Fire Wardens on the evening of the 3d inst., resulting in the election of Messrs. WILLIAMS and KIRAW by the following vote:

Richard Williams	21	Scattering	2
Robert Barr	20		

Mr. BARR is reflected, and Mr. WILLIAMS is chosen in place of Mr. XVILLI, whose term has expired.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.—A man was found dead in Atlantic-street, near Hoyt, on Saturday night. No marks of violence were visible, except a few scratches in the face. Deceased was about 45 years old, dressed in a black coat, light vest and pants. Nothing was found on his person to indicate his name or residence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

STOCKS, July 6—2 P. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week improved largely over the previous fortnight in the line of Exports; the difficulties with the stevedore being overcome. The Import entries also show an improvement, and the Customs, notwithstanding the Holiday, amount to nearly a million of dollars. The export demand for Specie continues very light, while several considerable parcels have come in from New-Orleans. The market for Money has assumed more steadiness in the supply to the Brokers, and the rates at the close of the business week on Friday were easier. The payments into the Treasury for the five days for the New Loan of 1862 amount to $5,062,650, and there have been sufficient to keep up the balance in the New-York office to the large figure reported for several weeks previous.

The Stock and Gold markets were kept somewhat feverish early in the week by the change of commanders and preparations for battle in the Army of the Potomac, and the threatening advances of the enemy into Pennsylvania. But on Thursday and Friday there was an improved confidence. Gold fell below the closing price of the week before. Government Stocks and Treasury paper rose in price and demand, and speculation in the Railway Shares took a strong upward turn. The most marked depression in the latter was on Monday and Tuesday, while at the close on Friday prices had not only recovered the decline, but stood higher on most descriptions than on Saturday week, as will be seen from the following table:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
U. S. 6 cents, 1881						
New-York Central	78	78	78	78	78	78
New-York and Erie	38¾	38	38	38¾	38¾	38¾
Erie Preferred Shares	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Rock Island	85

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

THE NEW IDEA, (No. 485 Broadway,)—The Green Monster.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, a Thousand Milliners—Sketching in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.......................$3 00
Two copies one year.....................5 00
Five copies one year....................12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.......................$2 00
Three copies one year...................5 00
Ten copies one year.....................15 00
Twenty copies one year..................25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our news from the great battlefield of Gettysburgh this morning is of the most cheering and satisfactory character. The great battle of Friday —*the third in the series—proves to have been* by far the most desperate one of the war, and to have resulted in the complete discomfiture of the enemy. At daylight Lee's right-wing batteries opened upon our left, and shortly afterward those of his centre followed, but little damage being done by his fire. Soon afterward an impetuous infantry attack was made upon our right, which was repulsed after a sharp struggle—the enemy leaving a considerable number of prisoners in our hands. There was then a lull of several hours, and at 10 o'clock Lee, having massed about 80 pieces of artillery, opened a terrific cannonade upon our centre, but their range being imperfect, it did comparatively little damage to us, and was replied to by our artillery with the best effect. Under cover of this fire, Lee advanced his columns of infantry, and made several desperate attempts to carry our lines by assault, but each successive charge was repulsed with terrific havoc in the rebel ranks. About 4½ o'clock, P. M., the fire of the enemy's artillery slackened, and at 5 it had entirely ceased, and their infantry had withdrawn to cover. During the latter we captured upwards of 3,000 prisoners, and lost but very few. Longstreet is very positively stated to have been mortally wounded, and to have fallen into our hands. Gen. Hill is said by prisoners to have been killed outright during the battle.

The official dispatches from Gen. Meade to the War Department are brief, but corroborates the statements made by our correspondents regarding the events of the battle. At the close of the engagement, he says, the movements of the enemy induced him to believe a retreat was intended. He accordingly pushed forward a strong reconnoissance, which found the enemy in force. On the morning of Saturday, the Fourth, however, it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from the position occupied by him on the day previous, abandoning a large number of killed and wounded on the field. Gen. Meade's latest dispatch is dated 8½ o'clock A. M. yesterday.

News was received in Baltimore yesterday afternoon that the rebels were in full retreat.

The latest dispatch received last night states, on the authority of a correspondent just arrived in Baltimore from the battle-field, that the rout of Lee was most thorough, and that, in endeavoring to escape, Gen. Pleasanton cut off his retreat in the Gap leading to Chambersburgh. We are said to have captured 118 pieces of artillery, and from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, our correspondent at Harrisburgh informs us, anticipates the surrender of the whole of Lee's army. The militia force under Gen. Smith has advanced to important positions, and Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops.

Maj.-Gen. French, in a dispatch dated at Frederick, Saturday evening, informs the War Department that an expedition sent by him on the night previous, had succeeded in destroying the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac, at Williamsport, capturing the guard. The Potomac is now very high, in consequence of the recent rains, *and the rebels will in consequence find it very difficult to recross the Potomac.*

The dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee, captured by our scouts, prove to be of the most important character. They are in substance a peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania, and for his transportation to fall back to Hagerstown at once—the reasons assigned being that his position is too hazardous, and that the condition of Richmond is too defenceless to warrant his remaining in Pennsylvania longer.

About 6,000 rebel prisoners had already arrived in Baltimore last evening, and more were on the way.

Official advices from Vicksburgh, to the 29th ult., state that everything was going on cheeringly.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of two steamers and a sloop in the Gulf of Mexico—the iron paddle-wheel steamer *Neptune*, of Glasgow, bound from Havana to Mobile; the rebel steamer *Planter*, from Mobile for Havana, and the sloop *John Wesley*, from St. Marks for Havana.

The pirate *Alabama* is reported to be again cruising on the track of the Aspinwall steamers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Havana steamer which arrived yesterday brings later Mexican news, confirming the report received by way of Acapulco and San Francisco, that the French had been allowed to occupy the Mexican capital without opposition. A portion of the French army entered the city on the 4th inst., and Forey made his triumphal entry on the 10th of June.

The steamship *Northern Light* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 26th ult. The news is of no importance. She brought $251,947 34 in treasure.

Advices from Venezuela indicate that the troubles in that country have broken out afresh. Martinez is reported at the head of a new revolutionary movement.

Gettysburgh.—The rebels have fought their first battle on the soil of the Free States. It is rather likely to be their last. In its nature and results it has not been sufficiently encouraging for them to try it again.

The Triumph of the Army of the Potomac.

The Army of the Potomac, under its new leader, has won its greatest victory. The tremendous actions of the first three days of the month of July at Gettysburgh have been followed by the complete discomfiture of the entire rebel army, which so audaciously and exultingly crossed the Potomac, and planted itself on Pennsylvania soil less than a fortnight ago. Entertaining not a doubt of triumph, it advanced with flying banners, defiant shouts, and steady tread. From the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge, from the mountains to the Potomac, from the Potomac to the Susquehanna, they swept unmolested over a distance of two hundred miles; and at the beginning of last week, were just preparing to consummate their triumphant campaign. They contemned the Army of the Potomac, sneered at its late leader, and boasted that they could kick him and his army around the continent. Their commander had already led them in five great campaigns, two of them in their inception offensive, two defensive, and one what Jomini styles offensive-defensive; and all of them they regarded as victorious. There *were but three things more needed* to insure their final success, and these were—to route the Army of the Potomac, capture Washington, and hold their army on our soil until they could dictate terms of peace and enforce the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. By the seizure of Philadelphia and Baltimore, they could also thoroughly humiliate us, and after the fashion they established at York, could fill the coffers of the Confederacy, and gratify their army with plunder. Their task was simple and their assurance unbounded.

So at least it appeared last Monday. So it appeared on the first day of the month of July.

But their lately exultant and defiant army of invasion—where is it, and what is it now?

Defeated in the very opening of the campaign. Defeated in three great battles in which their whole force of infantry, cavalry and artillery was engaged. Defeated by the Army of the Potomac. Defeated by Gen. Meade, who then fought his first battle at the head of the army. Defeated with tremendous loss in killed and wounded, in prisoners and in artillery; and defeated when defeat was destruction. Defeated after struggling for three days with a fury more than mortal and an energy madder than that of despair.

Thus it stood on Friday night, and thus upon our army rose the Fourth of July, ghastly but glorious—gloomy as death for the rebellion, but bright with hope for the country.

We are not yet informed what has become of Lee and the remnant of his army since Friday night. We know that they have fled somewhere among the mountains, and are probably trying to make their way to the Potomac, over which they would now be glad to bear drooping the banners which but late they bore to this side proudly flaunting. We know that our army holds Gettysburgh, Chambersburgh—that an expedition has been sent out from Hagerstown, which has destroyed the pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport, and that the river has risen—perhaps so high as to make a sudden and successful fording of it impossible. We can only hope that our reserve force, the Pennsylvania militia and the troops of Gen. *Heintzelman will consummate* the work so gloriously executed by Gen. Meade, and see that this insolent army of invasion never gets back to Richmond or offers us any more trouble.

Through the brief campaign Gen. Meade's genius has shone resplendent. Taking the army at the most inauspicious moment, and under the most inauspicious circumstances, he has, within four days of that on which he assumed command, achieved these results. It is the work of eminent military genius—of genius such as has not heretofore been displayed in this war. His adversary was a good soldier, who had the prestige of past success—though we have never seen any reason to class him as a great military chief, as some have been so hasty to do. But his strategy on this occasion was bold, and was only defeated by the more masterly and heroic combinations of Gen. Meade. The choice of the President and the officers of the army has been amply confirmed and approved by the result of this great battle. He also had able cooperation in his corps, and division and brigade commanders, and every one of them achieved undying honor, and proved himself worthy of his position.

The Army of the Potomac too, will now, more than ever, receive the admiration of the country. Its struggles for two years have been unparalleled, and often unsuccessful. But it has never lost its faith nor its valor, nor its inflexibility of purpose. It has been willing ever to serve and to struggle, to fight always, everywhere, and under all circumstances, to the death. To all its other and perhaps greater claims to admiration, it now adds that of the most honorable and complete success. Its heroic struggle during the three first days of July will forever adorn the annals of war, and of the American Republic.

What Pennsylvania has Escaped.

Immediately preceding the present invasion of Pennsylvania all the newspapers of rebeldom were for weeks filled with the most fearful and false accounts of atrocities committed by our armies in different parts of the Confederacy. The indiscriminate butchery of old men, little babies and women—arson, robbery, rape, general rapine and the freeing of slaves, were among the crimes of which we were always and on every opportunity guilty. Jeff. Davis' barrel-organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, played on these tunes of horror louder and more madly than any of its cotemporaries. On the 6th of June, just at the time when the rebel army was starting out on its career of invasion, it published an article under the caption of "Barbaric War," in which accusations of Yankee atrocities were piled up, until the rebel brain must have reeled in reading of them. In conclusion, it entered upon a series of historical parallels, in which one of the mildest and most chivalric of our Generals was compared to "*Genseric, the King of* the Vandals;" another to "Caracalla, the Beast;" others to Galerius, Gallienus, and similar monsters; and, to an act of one national officer, it could only find a parallel in Timour the Tartar, "who massacred one hundred thousand prisoners because they smiled when an army of their countrymen came in sight!" Lincoln's policy was characterized in brief to be that of Gallienus—"Tear, kill, hew in pieces!"

The object of all this nonsense, at that moment, is apparent. It was to "fire the Southern heart," on the eve of invasion. Some may think that even Confederate rebels would laugh at such stuff, and that they must have known from the evidence of their own senses that it was all falsehood and fiction. But the mere fact that it was gravely printed and reprinted, is proof that it was expected to find grave believers. And there is no doubt that it had its effect on the rebel hordes. Gen. Lee, it is true, on entering the State, had to keep his army from entering at the first on a career of general ravagement, as such a course would at once have resulted in complete military demoralization. But had he defeated the army of Gen. Meade, and captured the Capital of Pennsylvania, then he could have given loose reign to the passions of his soldiery, and we have no doubt that Pennsylvania would have been the scene of atrocities quite as horrible as those of the barbaric Generals and military hordes to whom our gallant army was compared. Indeed, an article in Davis' organ, only a few days ago, explicitly set forth that a terrible system of retaliation was to be put in operation as soon as the Army of the Potomac was defeated, and the rebels got a foothold in Pennsylvania.

In this connection, the Richmond *Whig*, of Thursday last, the 2d instant, suggests a fantastic and fiendish atrocity upon Pennsylvania that would quite cast in the shade our "atrocity" of the stone-blockade of Charleston harbor, which so filled the world with horror. The suggestion is to this effect:

"The Coal Fields of Pennsylvania.—If it be true that the Confederate forces occupy Harrisburgh, the attention of the Commanding General will no doubt be directed to the coal fields, which lie within forty or fifty miles of that city. His first aim will be to cut all the railroad connections, and thus put a stop to the transportation of fuel. His next will be to destroy the most costly and not easily replaced machinery of the pits. Whether he would stop at this is questionable. He might *set fire to the pits, withdraw the forces sent out on this special duty, and leave the heart of Pennsylvania on fire, never to be quenched until a river is turned into the pits, or the vast supply of coal is reduced to ashes.*

All that is needed is to seize the anthracite fields, destroy the roads and the machinery of the pits, set fire to the various mines and leave them. Northern industry will thus be paralyzed at a single blow.

These views may have induced Gen. Lee to move upon Harrisburgh. We doubt whether he would fire *the mines, but the destruction of the Mauch Chunk Railroads* and pit-implements would be as legitimate as blowing up tunnels and aqueducts or burning bridges. Of one thing we may be sure—that whatever is best to be done will be done by Gen. Lee, and if he thinks fit to destroy the Pennsylvania mines, they will certainly be destroyed. Should he leave them untouched, it will be for the best of reasons. But it is impossible not to indulge the hope that he will avail himself of the tremendous power which the possession of the coal fields, even temporarily, would confer."

Major-Gen. Sickles.—The misfortune of no one whose lot it has been to be smitten in this war has excited a livelier sympathy than the painful injury sustained in the late battle by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Toward the close of the very sanguinary conflict of Thursday last, he was struck on the left leg below the knee by a fragment of a shell, and the wound was so severe that amputation became necessary. At last accounts he was doing well, and there is a hope, amounting almost to confidence, that his life and services will be spared to the country.

New-York State and City owe a debt of peculiar gratitude to Gen. Sickles. He it is that, in the most signal manner, has proved what militia are capable of, when led by a brave man, even without the advantages of a regular military education. The "Excelsior Brigade," organized by Gen. Sickles, the title taken from our State's proud motto, was so disciplined and led by him as to make for itself a reputation not surpassed by that of the veterans of a Napoleon or Wellington. It has written its claim to honors in blood on every battle-field in Virginia, and in the late conflict at Gettysburgh showed itself worthy of its previous renown.

Gen. Sickles has literally carved his way to fame with his sword. As Commander of the Excelsior Brigade he made himself worthy of a Major-General's commission, and obtained it. As Commander of a division he showed his fitness for a still wider sphere, and was appointed to lead a corps. The detailed accounts of the battle of Chancellorsville proved how much the country owed to his cool bravery and to the unblenching valor of his Third corps that the repulse of the Army of the Potomac on that occasion did not reach a disaster. After a late respite of a few weeks from labor, Gen. Sickles returned to his corps in time to lead it to new glory in the still more terrible battles of Gettysburgh. Here, as at Chancellorsville, he bore on Thursday the brunt of the enemy's most desperate attack, and here he fell, but not fatally, and not until the army of Gen. Lee had spent its strength in vain trying to break the Union line of battle so gallantly held by the Third and Fifth army corps. When the roll of heroes is written for this war, one of the highest on the list will be that of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and New York will justly claim him as her own.

Gov. Seymour's Speech.

Gov. Seymour has our sympathies. Whether he was trammeled by party bonds or whether he was personally incapable of taking any larger view of the great theme which formed the topic of his speech on Saturday, we think him equally entitled to commiseration. With a rebel army pushing to the very heart of the Northern States—in the very climax of a war which threatens utter and final ruin to the great Republic whose birth-day he was aiding *to celebrate, Gov. Seymour could find no more* timely or inspiring topic than the degeneracy of our people and the tyranny of the Government which is trying to save the life of the nation. Not a word of condemnation for the rebels in arms—not a syllable of hope or encouragement for those who are fighting against them,—not an effort to rouse the patriotic fervor and courage of the thousands who heard him. His only complaints were against the Government; his only grievances were personal and political, and his only appeals were to party prejudices and resentments that ought to be buried forever until the country has been delivered from the peril that overhangs it.

Gov. Seymour is engaged in a vigorous attempt to rally the country against the Government on the ground that it has violated the rights of individuals. He affects to believe that the liberties of the country are in danger from this source. We will not insult his intelligence by believing him sincere in this belief. No one knows better than Gov. Seymour that the instances of arbitrary conduct which absorb his attention have been rare and exceptional, and have taken place under the strong conviction of an overwhelming public necessity. He knows that the Government has been struggling to defend itself against a powerful rebellion, and to save from overthrow that Constitution which affords the only guarantee for the personal liberties and civil rights which we enjoy, and, if he values these rights as highly as he pretends, he would have no difficulty in seeing from what quarter they are really threatened. It is not an isolated arrest under martial law which menaces our liberties. It is the armed tread of rebel hosts, tramp'ing under foot the Constitution and the laws, and threatening to crush out the last vestige of Republican freedom that the country has most to fear. Why is Gov. Seymour so blind and deaf to this danger, while he is so keenly sensitive to the temporary and passing inconveniences inseparable from a state of war?

We have no desire to censure a reasonable and timely solicitude for personal rights and individual liberties. Our people are justly jealous of all encroachments upon them. But in the presence of perils infinitely more pressing and momentous, it seems a mockery thus to magnify these paltry evils and fasten upon them public anxiety and public effort which are needed elsewhere. Such a course is not consistent with an intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public good. It has its origin in other motives. It is one of the baser growths of party spirit—of that narrow and selfish ambition which prefers party success to the public welfare. We regret to find the *Governor of this State, at such a crisis* as this, weak enough thus to sacrifice the momentous interests of the nation to the petty calculations of party success.

Affairs in Louisiana.

The news from New-Orleans is not encouraging. The military force in Gen. Banks' Department has not been kept sufficiently strong to do all the work required of it. Too many regiments of nine months men were sent thither; and though Gen. Banks has used his forces with marvelous economy and success, he could not maintain the strength of his army, so constantly weakened by the expiration of the time for which his troops had enlisted.

Although the position in Louisiana is, on this account, not favorable, but one disaster has as yet been sustained. That is the loss of Brashear City. But this is a severe loss. Brashear City is the Western terminus of the New-Orleans and Opelousas railroad, and is situated eighty miles west of the city of New-Orleans, on Berwick's Bay. This Bay is connected by the Atchafalaya River with the Gulf on the south, and with the Red River on the north. Brashear City is the base of all military operations in Western Louisiana. From this point Gen. Banks set out on his late brilliant and victorious march from Berwick's Bay to Alexandria. In losing Brashear City we lose command of the admirable inland system of water communication that has served the Union cause so well in Louisiana.

The loss of material of war in the loss of Brashear City proves to be considerable. Berwick's Bay was commanded by about twenty-five of the best cannon we had in the Southwest, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. In addition, there was abundant ammunition and subsistence stores for the garrison, probably less than one thousand in number. The entire garrison, including some hundreds of wounded and sick, was captured; and, lastly, not less than two thousand "contrabands," who had escaped from plantations, and supposed themselves safe within our protecting lines.

This is an ill-looking side to our account current in Louisiana, but Gen. Banks is not to blame. If he shall be so fortunate as to capture Port Hudson, he will make short work in restoring his sway in the country commanded by Berwick's Bay.

Richmond Literature.—The prolific press of Richmond has just furnished the rebel public with a dramatic production, entitled the "Royal Ape." The publisher has not favored us with a copy of it for review, and we have only been privileged to read such portions of it as have appeared in the Richmond newspapers. We are not told who or what the "Royal Ape" may be; but we should imagine it referred to Jeff. Davis, the Richmond pretender, or, if we are to judge by the following monkey speech, we should think the title not inapplicable to Beauregard.

"Enter Beauregard, amid acclamations.

Beauregard—Cheer ye, my braves! Ye have great cause to cheer! I bring you glorious tidings: Kirby Smith leads a fresh column! On the enemy he flings his thunderbolts. From yonder hill I saw their heavy ranks, disjointed, reel like shivering reeds before the dark tornado. Ring out your shouts yet louder! lift your caps! Lo! the brave President! now greet him lustily!

(Davis appears in the distance on a white horse, with hat in hand, bowing deliberately to the soldiers amid great acclamations.)

He comes to share a common grave with you, or join his shouts," &c.

Fancy the above scene being enacted on the classic boards of Richmond, and fancy the point of degradation to which the rebellion has reduced the Southern intellect.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Hon. Elihu Washburne, Senator Wilkinson, and Commissioner Dole, arrived on the evening train.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles was brought here to-day in the morning train. He was carried on a litter to his quarters in F street, escorted by a guard of honor. Enthusiastic sympathy is felt by citizens and officials for this gallant soldier. His right leg was shattered below the knee by a round shot, in such wise as to render amputation necessary five inches above the knee. The operation was performed skillfully, without much loss of blood. The General is weak, but cheerful, and apparently doing excellently. His personal staff and Dr. Sims, Medical Director of the Third Corps, attend him. This afternoon the President, accompanied by his son and a mounted escort, rode on horseback to Gen. Sickles' door and went up to visit him. To-night he has slight fever, but is very comfortable.

THE FOURTH.

There was unusual satisfaction here, yesterday, in the celebration of the national holiday, consequent upon the proclamation of the President, and his official announcement of the successes at Gettysburgh. The exercises in the grounds of the Executive Mansion passed off creditably. Gen. Walbridge's address was attentively received by crowds of well-dressed people. Everything was quiet and orderly about the town.

CAVALRY.

Extraordinary efforts continue to be made to develop our cavalry force in numbers and organization.

Celebration of the Fourth at Binghamton.

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Binghamton, Saturday, July 4.

The day was celebrated here with great spirit and enthusiasm. In spite of the threatening aspect of the weather, the town was crowded at a very early hour with people from the surrounding country, collected to participate in the proceedings. A grand procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and an audience of not less than five thousand assembled in a beautiful grove near the village. Hon. D. S. Dickinson presided, and made some very spirited opening remarks on the condition of the country. Rev. Mr. Lightner read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. H. J. Raymond, of your City, delivered the oration. He spoke extempore, and was heard with the utmost attention. After referring to the achievement of an independence from Great Britain as an event always to be celebrated, whatever might be the internal condition of the country, he spoke of the adoption of the Constitution as the great event in our political history, inasmuch as it was that which created the nation. He examined the nature and extent of the sovereignty which that Constitution confers upon the General Government, showing that it embraced everything necessary to secure the enforcement of the law, against individuals or communities that might resist it. He showed also that our Constitution provides a perfect substitute for revolution as a means of redressing wrongs, and that the present rebellion finds *no shadow of excuse either in the action of our Government or in the* principles of the Declaration of Independence. He urged the necessity of maintaining the authority of the Government, and of preserving the integrity of the Union as, for the present, paramount to all other questions whatever, and urged toleration, patience, courage and patriotic perseverance as absolutely essential to the rescue of our country from its perils.

After the oration a splendid dinner was provided at the American, at which toasts were given, speeches made, &c.

Prizes at Key West—War Vessels in Port.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Key West, Monday, June 29, 1863.

Quite a number of captures have been brought in since my last letter, among which are the following: Schooner *Pouchmatahee*, with cotton; schooner *Star*, captured by steamer *Brooklyn*, with cotton; sloop *Kate*, assorted cargo, captured by bark *Pursuit*; schooner *Rebeka*, assorted cargo, captured by schooner *Jas. S. Chambers*; schooner *Harriet*, assorted cargo, captured by steamer *Tahoma*; schooner *Sarah Jane*, assorted cargo, captured by steamer *Tahoma*; schooner *Statesman*, with cotton, captured by steamer *Tahoma*. This vessel was cut out by three boats from the *Tahoma* in the harbor of Tampa, under the continuous fire of the rebels.

Steamer *Planter*, from Mobile, 600 bales cotton captured by the sloop-of-war *Lackawana* after an exciting chase, during which they threw overboard 100 bales, and received one shot in her hull. Prize-master, A. Emmer Van Voorhies.

Also, British steamer *Neptune*, by the same, after a long chase, during which they had thrown overboard the entire cargo, consisting of $10,000 worth of assorted merchandise, from Havana. This is a very fast boat, two hundred feet long, with side-wheels, draws only five feet, and is about 16 feet beam. Will make an excellent cruiser. Prize-master, P. M. Owens.

Fifteen prize vessels have been sold during the last two weeks, and many of them have been purchased by known blockade-runners. In some instances the same men who, at New-York bond their shipments of merchandise for Nassau, not to be sold to run our blockade. The vessels have generally brought good prices.

There is a large number of vessels now in our harbor, viz.: War Vessels—Steam-gunboats *Alabama*, *Kensington*, and *Huntsville*; flagship steamer *Magnolia*; sloop-of-war *Dale*; bark gunboat *Gem of the Seas*. Merchant Vessels—Ships *Constellation*, *Warlock*, *Tranquebar*; barks *Alex. McNeill*; brig *Ann E. Mull*[illegible]; schooners [illegible], *Surprise*, and steamers *Key West* and *Illinois*, and about forty prize vessels, including eight steamers. The schooner *Surprise*, laden with prize cargoes, put back in a leaking condition, after being out three days, bound for New-York.

The good health of the island continues to be uninterrupted, and the weather is warm. Thermometer at 88. No rain for four weeks. F.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with $251,947 in Treasure.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, with the following

SPECIE LIST.

Order	$28,397	FROM ASPINWALL.	
L. McMurray & Co.	1,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$1,[illegible]
Baker & Merrill	8,5[illegible]	S. L. Isaacs	[illegible]
J. B. Newton & Co.	21,527	J. M. Davies	[illegible]
H. Cohen & Co.	14,500	Order	[illegible]
M. C. Hawley	5,725	Colgate & Hoffman	2,[illegible]
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	18,600	Marcial & Co.	[illegible]
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,757		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	63,5[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]
Order	5,000	Grand total	$251,947
Total	$244,5[illegible]		

FROM PANAMA.

Later News from Central America—The Quarrel between Salvador and Guatemala, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Friday, June 26, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, arrived here on the 20th ult., with twenty-five passengers and the following freight:

For Southampton—214 cerooms cochineal and 1 parcel samples.

For Liverpool—64 bags coffee; 82 cerooms cochineal; 1 bag silver ore; 6 bales deerskins; 41 bales cotton.

For New-York—31 bags coffee; 3 cerooms cochineal; 11 bales deerskins; 14 bales cotton; 429 hides; 2 cases merchandise.

For Aspinwall—4 bales deer skins.

For South Pacific—343 bags coffee, 28 cerooms indigo, 1 parcel samples.

For Panama—13 cans balsam, 31 packages merchandise, 12 cases cigars, 3 bales hats, 36 bags coffee, 300 hides, 1 bale tanned hides, 76 packages sugar, 2 bales mats.

Specie for England....................$22,380 00
Specie for South Pacific..............406 00
Specie for Panama.....................3,210 62½
Total.................................25 996 62½

The *Guatemala* brings dates from Guatemala to the 10th, from Salvador to the 12th, Nicaragua to the 15th and Costa Rica to the 18th insts. There is scarcely anything in the way of news brought by this arrival. Carrera had left Guatemala on the 7th inst., with a force for another attempt at invading Salvador. Gen. Barrios, of the latter country, is said to be well prepared for the reception of his enemy, and little doubt is entertained that Carrera will be defeated as badly in this expedition as he was some months ago. The people of Salvador are very enthusiastic in their preparations against Carrera. A loan of some $350,000 has been subscribed to the Government to enable the President to carry on the war.

Gen. Jerez, who was so badly defeated in his invasion of and attempt to revolutionize Nicaragua, is reported to be at La Union, Salvador, with a force of 800 men, with which he contemplates another attack upon President Martinez.

Jerez has but little chance of success, since Martinez will be able to bring against him a much superior force, and has lately found means to quiet much of the dissatisfaction that previously existed in reference to his Government.

The British mail steamer *Solent*, from Greytown the 19th inst., arrived at Aspinwall on the 20th. Gentlemen who came down with the *Solent*, and who had been over the Transit Company's route, represent that it is almost impossible for the Company to take the passengers now due over the route. The water in the river was very low, and it is said that the agent of the Transit Company had announced his intention to order the expected steamers to Aspinwall and Panama respectively, unless there should occur a considerable rise in the river. From Costa Rica there is nothing new. All was quiet, and the Government showed a determination to keep out of the squabbles that are now harassing the other Central American States.

The *Assembly* of Panama is still in session. The new State Constitution comes up to-day for a final vote. It fully proclaims the doctrine of *State* Sovereignty, and will undoubtedly be passed.

The next measure to be considered by this Legislature is a new law in regard to the time and manner of holding elections. It will probably occupy the body for the next two weeks, after which there is a probability that attention will be devoted to denouncing the present Governor, Señor Diaz and quarrelling about who shall be his successor. All quiet in the interior.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Two Steamers and a Sloop Captured in the Gulf.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Capt. Marchand, of United States steamer *Lackawanna*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of June 16, that at daylight the previous morning, whilst at anchor off Mobile, a black smoke was seen from a steamer, and by signal from the senior officer, gave chase, gaining gradually upon the vessel. She was kept in sight until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, when it became quite dark, and sight of her was lost. At daylight, however, she was discovered eight miles distant. Notwithstanding the exertions she made to escape, by frequently changing her course, burning oily substances in her furnaces, throwing overboard her cargo, etc., the *Lackawanna* gained upon her, and nearing her, she hoisted the *British ensign, and did not stop her engines until several* shots were fired. She was a fast vessel, and the *Lackawanna* had to run 109 miles before she was captured, which took place in lat. 25° 42' North, lon. 85° 32' West. She was found to be the iron paddle-wheel steamer *Neptune*, of Glasgow, bound from Havana to Mobile. During the chase most of the cargo was thrown overboard, as well as the mail and the principal part of the ship's papers.

Another report from Capt. Marchand, dated at sea, June 15, says:—"At 9 o'clock this morning, on the return of this ship toward Mobile, in company with the steamer *Neptune*, captured yesterday, the black smoke of a steamer was seen ahead, for which this ship, as well as the *Neptune*, gave chase. She was not brought to until a shot struck her, which did no injury, however, and she was captured after having been chased 28 miles. She was the rebel steamer *Planter*, of Mobile, of 313 tons, and left Mobile Bay on the night of June 12, for Havana, with a cargo of 625 bales of cotton and 124 barrels of resin. During the chase between 60 and 80 bales of cotton were thrown overboard, and several barrels resin burned.

Lieut. Commanding Eaton, of U. S. steamer *Circassian*, reports to the Department, dating off New Orleans, June 23, the capture of the rebel sloop *John Wesley*, which had evaded the blockade of St. Mark's, Fla., on 13th ult., and was bound to Havana laden with cotton. She was sent to Key West for adjudication.

Amusements.

The Wallackians in Brooklyn.—On the Fourth of July the Academy of Music, in the City of Brooklyn, was a busy place. In the morning the Long Island Historical Society held their grand pow-wow in its beautiful auditorium; in the afternoon "Black-Eyed Susan" and the "Goddess of Liberty" caused alternate weepings and rejoicings; while in the evening the "Little Treasure," "Handy Andy," and a duplicate representation of the "Goddess" aforesaid appealed to the sympathies of a crowded house. Miss Madeline Henriques was the belle of the afternoon, and the bright particular star of the evening. At her feet Young Brooklyn lavished its wealth and floral tribute, and her disappearance was the signal for one long melancholy wail. Miss Emily Thorne, Mr. Charles Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd were well received, and mightily amused and delighted the house.

JULY 1863

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Occupation of the Capital by the French.

Forey's Triumphal Entry Made on the 10th of June.

HIS PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS

Removal of the Government to San Luis Potosi.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

By way of Santiago de Cuba, we have the important news of the occupation of the City of Mexico by the French on the 3d of this month, without any resistance on the part of JUAREZ. The latter had previously withdrawn with the rest of the Government and the State authorities to San Luis Potosi, declaring this last-named city the capital of the Mexican Republic. The above important intelligence was brought here by the *Pajaro del Oceano*, which arrived at our port yesterday morning from Santiago de Cuba, on her return voyage from St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Puerto Plata and various ports of this island. The above information was brought from Vera Cruz by the French mail steamer of the St. Nazaire line, the *Vera Cruz*, and was published in the papers of Santiago de Cuba on the 25th inst.

The news of the occupation of the City of Mexico on the 3d, was conveyed to Vera Cruz by a courier, who arrived on the 12th inst. with dispatches from Gen. FOREY, directed to the commander of that place, announcing the event.

Gen. FOREY made his public entry into Mexico on the 10th of this month.

The following is a translation of the official dispatch of the commander of Vera Cruz, mentioning this event:

To the Sub-Prefect of Vera Cruz:

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO,
VERA CRUZ, June 12, 1863.

Mr. Sub-Prefect:—I have the honor to inform you officially, that Mexico has been occupied by the French army; the Commander-in-Chief was to make his public entry in the above named city on the 11th.

Have the kindness to publish this news in the city, and communicate it to the editor of the paper.

J. MUNIER,
Chief of Battalion, Chief Commander ad interim.

A deputation of foreign consuls left Mexico to inform Gen. FOREY that there was no resistance in the Capital, and on the approach of Gen. BAZAINE, another deputation of the inhabitants entreated him to expedite his entrance in order to prevent any excuse for disorder.

The executive and legislative authorities belonging to JUAREZ' Government, with their employes, seized on leaving every means of transport.

The prompt departure of a division against San Luis was announced.

By another courier who left Mexico City on the 5th, and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 2d, the following additional particulars were made known:

"The capital was occupied on the 3d inst., at 7 P. M., by 800 men of the Seventh regiment Infantry. (Chasseurs-à-pied.)

Gen. SALAS had taken charge of the government of the district.

During the non-existence of public authorities in which Mexico was left, a guard of foreigners was organized to preserve the public order.

The forces of JUAREZ, which left Mexico, took three different routes, Queretaro, Morelia and Cuernavaca. JUAREZ, with the Government, the Congress, and the public officers, and a few troops, took the road of Queretaro. Gen. MARIA, it is said, was at Atlcoyalco, to cut off his passing that way.

Three thousand men, under the orders of RANGEL and AMPUDIA, who were marching in the direction of Morelia, were attacked at Monte de las Cruces and completely routed by Gen. BURIOS, leaving in his possession 500 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, and two ammunition wagons.

MARQUEZ, with the Franco-Mexican forces, occupied the town of Guadalupe.

CUELLAR's cavalry have again occupied the high roads, and are employed in easing travelers of their baggage.

Col. JEANNINGROS, commander of the foreign regiment, has been appointed Chief of Vera Cruz and the Tierra Caliente.

The following prisoners from Puebla embarked for France on the 9th in the steamers *Darien* and *Ceres*: 13 Generals, 24 Colonels, 25 Lieutenant-Colonels, 50 Commanders, 122 Captains, 150 Lieutenants and 137 Sub-Lieutenants.

On board of the French steamer *Vera Cruz*, which left Santiago de Cuba on the 23d, was M. GALLEYRE, an officer of the Imperial household, who takes the keys of Mexico and the military trophies. He is said to have stated at Santiago de Cuba, while the French steamer was lying there, that there had been sent to France in two ships-of-war about 600 officers, from the General down to the Captain, and that there would be embarked 100 more in two other vessels for the same place, and as prisoners.

The *Eco del Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, a paper in favor of the intervention, says as follows in its issue of the 13th inst.:

"From the commanders and officers, prisoners, who passed through this city and were embarked for Brest on the 9th, we have learned some curious episodes that occurred at Puebla.

In the first place, they confirm the news that in the commissariat of the army of the east there were at the time of surrendering the city, provisions for only two days; but that in the private houses there was plenty of flour and other articles which would have been sufficient to maintain for some time more the troops, if the principal commanders had been willing to continue defending the city.

They also confirm the news that in publishing the General Order for a surrender there were three rounds of cartridges for each man. As the defenders of Puebla amounted to 18,000 men on the 17th of last month, it results that there remained 355,000 shots to fire, more than necessary to fight a battle and force a way through. This ammunition was thrown into the water.

At the meeting of Generals and superior officers held before the surrender, Gens. NEGRETE, GHILARDI and PRIETO were in favor of forcing their way through. The opinion of the majority directed by the will of GONZALES ORTEGA prevailed, who was decidedly influenced by Gens. MENDOZA and PAZ. This majority determined to surrender.

One of the General's prisoners has assured us that they did not attempt to force a way through by main force, because they did not reckon the firmness of the soldiers, who began to be mutinous.

Some soldiers who have arrived at Vera Cruz maintain that the spirit of the troops had drooped, because whilst they were subject to privations, fatigues and dangers, the commanders were constantly feasting, enjoying every kind of luxury.

In general we have heard censured by superior officers, officers and privates, the behavior of ORTEGA during the siege and after surrendering as prisoner. They say that during the siege he was never seen in a dangerous place, that he only thought of dressing and perfuming himself, and being present at banquets; they say that after the surrender of the city, his character of Commander-in-Chief, the respect which the French army merited, his military honor and the circumstance of having constituted himself prisoner of war, imposed upon him the duty of following the future of his comrades in ill luck.

Gen. FOREY, on the 4th, published the following general order:

GENERAL ORDER—SOLDIERS: After a siege in which you have shown a brilliant valor, united to a constancy and perseverance, without which complete success is not obtained, you have forced a garrison of 18,000 men to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. Twenty-six Generals, more than 300 superior officers, and from 800 to 900 subaltern officers, and a large amount of equipments, with 146 cannon—such are the trophies of your victory, which has opened to you the gates of Puebla—of that city, whose name an enemy, insolent and blind by their pretended victory of the 5th of May, of last year, had changed in remembrance of that day, or which future, of whom you had asked too much, was treacherous to you; of that city which, in their pride, the Government of JUAREZ considered impregnable, and which was to be our sepulchre.

And this victory which you have obtained with weaker means than those which the enemy had accumulated for more than a year in this city, which had been changed into a fortified place of the first rank, gives you the right to be proud.

But nothing has been done whilst something yet remains to be done. It is in Mexico City that is found the knot of the Mexican question, it is there that it must be cut by the sword of France. Your material means are more powerful than those that you have brought in front of Puebla. Your number has been rather increased than diminished, your valor is the same, and whatever may be the resistance prepared against you, those already conquered at Puebla, at San Lorenzo, and wherever they have dared, to measure swords with you, you will conquer as you always have done.

Forward, therefore, soldiers, let us march to the capital to the cry of "Long live the Emperor," which will announce to a city bent under a yoke of iron, that the banner of France is approaching, and brings it freedom.

HEADQUARTERS AT PUEBLA, June 4, 1863.

FOREY,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

The following is the proclamation which Gen. FOREY addressed to the Mexicans on the day of his entrance into the Capital:

MEXICANS: I will not take even an instant of rest before I have expressed to you all my gratitude for the brilliant reception that you have given to-day to the valiant army which I have the honor to command. I have not expressions sufficient to signify to you what my heart has experienced; but I have consecrated this day, which will leave for all my life the sweetest remembrance, a sacred duty; and that is to labor incessantly to give you what you most desire, peace, order, justice and true liberty.

I reckon, therefore, on all true Mexicans assisting me in the accomplishment of my mission, which I will easily do, if you place in me your entire confidence, listening to the advice which I give you from this moment: not to excite the passions by means of writings, libels, representations, pamphlets, &c., for all such things would be inconsiderate and premature.

When an edifice has been destroyed, it can only be reconstructed by degrees. If one wishes it to be really substantial. Have, therefore, patience and with the Divine protection, in which I place all my confidence, we will conquer the difficulties of the great work of regeneration, in which we must all labor with one mind.

MEXICO, June 10, 1863. FOREY.

The General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps of Mexico, in consultation with the Receiver-General, Special Treasury Commissioner, orders:

ARTICLE 1. The exportation of money until further orders is prohibited, except the money in a person's purse or pocket, and that of silver and gold in bullion through the ports of the Republic occupied by the French army, whatever may be their place of destination, the country of the resident, or the nationality of the ship in which it is shipped.

The quantities which the Consuls of England and Spain may have to transmit are not included in this prohibition, provided they pertain to indemnities due to their people, and are the product of the sums intended for the payment of stipulations.

ART. 2. The coining of gold or silver money in bullion, from a place or city occupied by the French army, to any other place or city that are in the power of the enemy, is prohibited.

ART. 3. The officers or employes of any work whatever of the Customs or Internal Revenue, are authorized to seize all sums, except those in the purse or pocket, and gold or silver in bullion that may be exported from a place that has submitted, to the intervention to another that has not recognized it.

ART. 4. Any person that acts against this order will be punished with a fine not less than 25 per cent. of the amount of the quantity or value of the gold and silver in bullion which the defrauders may have attempted to conceal from the watchfulness of the Custom-house officers.

ART. 5. One half of the fine to be given to the seizure and the other half to go to the public Treasury.

ART. 6. In cities where civil Courts have been organized, the act of seizure will be tried before them so that they may give their verdict upon the penalty that shall be imposed, all of which will be done at the cost of the defrauder. In other places where Courts do not exist, the military commander of the place will take cognizance of the offence.

ART. 7. The Collectors of Customs will enter the amounts of fines in a special branch entitled, "Proceeds of fines received for infractions of the decree of the 2th of May of the current year, relative to the exportation of money and of gold and silver in bullion."

ART. 8. The Receiver-General, Special Commissioner of the Treasury, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be fixed in all places of the Republic that have submitted to the intervention, and be published in the official bulletin of the army.

Given in Puebla the 2th of May 1863. FOREY, General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps.

By order of the French Commander at Vera Cruz, a subscription had been opened in that city to assist the poor families of the prisoners taken by the French army.

The *Eco del Comercio* of the 16th gives the following account of the events that took place after the occupation of Mexico by the French, and of the public entry of FOREY, as given in an official dispatch:

"As soon as JUAREZ and his followers left the capital, the inhabitants rose en masse against the wicked demagogic *régime*. Letters that we have received from the capital described the joy, the enthusiasm, the delirium of the people as something that had not been seen, perhaps, since the entrance of the army under the order of the liberator ITURBIDE.

The ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and demonstrations of joy, did not cease even for a moment.

Several papers, decided supporters of the intervention, had immediately appeared."

The following is the official communication, giving an account of the entry of Gen. FOREY into Mexico:

June 14, 1863.

Mr. Sub-Prefect:

The entry of the commander-in-chief into Mexico took place on the 10th inst., with the greatest pomp. The enthusiasm of the people was indescribable; the streets were strewed with flowers; the people rushed with delirium to where the General and his Staff were passing. After having assisted at a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral, which was completely full, Gen. FOREY received the deputation, and manifested to them his sympathies and his desire which everybody shares, to see order and peace reestablished in this fine country, torn to pieces for so long a time by war and civil dissensions.

C. MUNIER, Chief Commander ad interim.

The above named paper gives the following programme to celebrate the entrance of the Franco-Mexican army into Mexico:

"The entrance of the Franco-Mexican army into this Capital will take place on the 10th at 8 o'clock P. M.

At 9 o'clock, precisely, there will be assembled at the place prepared in the *garita* of San Lazaro, the City Governor, his suite and all those persons who wish to accompany him, the National Corps of Invalids, formerly the guard of honor, to await there his Excellency, Gen. FOREY, and to put him in possession of the City as a friend and ally, addressing to him for that purpose a short speech.

This ceremony terminated the army will continue its march by the streets Maravillas, the square of Santisima, up and so on to the principal square, when a salute of thirteen guns will be fired. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other persons of the Committee, will proceed to the Metropolitan Church to assist at the *Te Deum*, which will be poured out in action of thanks to the Almighty for the triumph of the cause of order. During this ceremony the French and Mexican flags will be raised in the cathedral, the latter occupying the right hand; on the National palace only the French, and on the city palace only the Mexican, saluting them with twenty-one guns.

His Excellency will afterward proceed to the National palace, where the City Governor, with his suite, will await him, to deliver up to him the command and put him in possession of the edifice, addressing him in another short speech.

The troops will file before the palace, and will proceed to their respective quarters.

Triumphal allegorical cars, with bands of music, will pass through all the streets of the city, which are to be suitably adorned, and at night there will be handsome fireworks, consisting of Bengal lights and rockets, thrown continually from certain places in the principal square, Soledad, Santa Cruz, and at the corners of the Alameda and Hospital for the poor. A grand concert will take place in the principal square, which all the people can enjoy. They will last from 7 until eleven o'clock at night.

The public and private buildings will be illuminated."

BRUNO AGUILAR, President.
F. DE HARO, Secretary.
MEXICO, June 8, 1863.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Story About the Vanderbilt and the Alabama—Rebel News—St. Domingo—Hayti, &c.

HAVANA, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The rumor of a naval combat between the *Vanderbilt* and Confederate *Alabama*, as given by a Porto Rico paper, has not been confirmed by any fresh intelligence. Since the arrival of the steamer from Porto Rico which brought the news, the English mail steamer *Trent* has arrived from St. Thomas, and now the Spanish steamer, the *Pajaro del Oceano*, from the same place, both of which bring no news whatever upon the subject, and as the battle was said to have taken place at the island of Santa Cruz, near to St. Thomas, if such an event had taken place, we should have had ample particulars by either of the above steamers.

The Havana newspaper, the *Siglo*, of to-day, gives the following as news from the South:

"A private letter, received by the steamer *Corsica*, brings the news that JOHNSTON attacked GRANT and was repulsed with great loss, there being no longer any hope of saving Vicksburgh.

The above-named letter was taken to Nassau by the steamer *Hero*, which succeeded in running the blockade, and was brought from there by the *Corsica* on her way hither from New-York. The person who says that he saw the letter is to be relied upon.

The same news has been communicated to us verbally as obtained from a passenger of the *Hero*, who is now in this city."

ST. DOMINGO.

The correspondence to the Havana papers from St. Domingo says that complete tranquility prevails, but it appears from a proclamation published by the Captain-General of the Spanish part of that island in the *Gaceta*, that this complete tranquility is in a very shaky condition.

"A complete amnesty has been published by royal order; first, for all those who have been banished abroad on account of the ancient political disturbances of the late Republic, and, secondly, for all who were compromised in the late events at Cibao, the trials of whom are ordered by royal decree to be immediately stopped, and the parties to be set at liberty, free from all costs.

The sale of arms not permitted by the law had been prohibited; but the use of swords, the ordinary large chopping knives of the country, holster pistols, revolvers and fowling-pieces were allowed, with the previous Government permission.

HAYTI.

The opening of the Legislative Chamber took place on the 1st of last month, when President GEFFRARD pronounced the usual discourse. After having given a slight sketch of the alarming state of the Republic at the close of the last Legislature, he declared his determination to do his duty.

Referring to foreign relations, he observed that with the acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Hayti by the United States, a new impulse would be given to commercial transactions between the two countries. He hoped that the question of territory with the Spanish Government would be satisfactorily adjusted. Two new legations had been instituted, one to the Court of Madrid, and another to the United States. The finances of the country were progressing favorably, and the economy introduced would allow of the application of a part of the surplus to public works, and particularly to the improvement of the highways.

By the steamer *Geffrard*, which arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 19th, with the Secretary of War on board, there had been received intelligence of the execution at St. Marc, of Gen. LEGROS and his brother Coupe, his uncle Dupous, Viand, Eugene Vieux, Vicomte Carlos and two others. MAUNSON DECOSTA, another of the condemned to death, was awaiting the orders of the President, and several others had been sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. These were the leaders of the late abortive insurrection in this country.

VENEZUELA.

In the *Boletin* of Porto Rico of the 13th inst., brought by the *Pajaro del Oceano* we find the following:

"From Majaguez there arrive the following, which we do not wish to see confirmed.

On the 13th there arrived from Laguayra, a schooner, and according to what the Captain says, affairs continued very bad in that country, for notwithstanding the convention agreed to by FALCON and PAEZ that the Federal forces should enter and occupy Caracas, and that afterward an assembly should be convoked to appoint the Provisional Government until the election of President took place, on the Federals entering the city, a revolution broke out, on which account the ship was detained a day, from there being no one to attend to matters and clear her. On the day that he left, a severe contest was raging, and the firing of musketry could be heard at sea from Laguayra.

A letter from St. Thomas mentions that the district of Carabobo has not accepted the convention agreed to by Gens. FALCON and PAEZ, and that troops had left Puerto Cabello to attack Laguayra."

The *Compilador*, of Mayaguez, speaking of the same, says:

"On the night of the 6th there disappeared from the roads of Laguayra, the war-steamer *Venezuela* and a schooner, likewise of war, which were awaiting orders from the Government.

On the 7th, at daybreak, the steamer entered Puerto Cabello and received on board two battalions under the command of Gen. LEANDRO MARTINEZ. On the 8th it returned to Laguayra, firing salutes, which were answered by the batteries of the place; the troops landed with cheers for Gen. MARTINEZ, which were repeated by the garrison of the place, commanders, officers and privates fraternizing.

The new Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* for Venezuela presented his credentials to the Secretary-General on the 16th, the ceremony being witnessed by a large number of persons, including many Spaniards of distinction.

LARA.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

Col Spear's Brilliant Cavalry Exploit—The Capture of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lee.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN THE FIELD, WHITE HOUSE, VIRGINIA,
Sunday Night, June 28, 1863.

Another evidence of the utility of the cavalry arm of military service has just been furnished the country by Col. SPEAR and his Eleventh Pennsylvania mounted regiment. A few more such only will be needed to awaken the Government and the people to a *sense of the great mistake committed at the outbreak of the war* by the War Department in ignoring, *so peremptorily as it did, in the case, for instance, of* Col. MORRISON's Northern Black Horse mounted organization, *this most serviceable branch* of the military science. This (Sunday) morning Col. SPEAR returned to White House after a most brilliant, dashing and successful cavalry exploit.

On Thursday last, the 25th inst., Col. SPEAR, commanding the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, accompanied by a detachment of two companies of the Second Massachusetts, and two companies of the Twelfth Illinois, left White House, on the Pamunky River—the whole comprising a force one thousand strong. The undertaking had for its object spoliation, "destruction of property, and the discomfiture of all rebels whom they might meet in the direction of Richmond, added to the obtaining of all the information of the number of the forces at present in and around the so-called Confederate Capital. At about 10 o'clock Thursday A. M., the 25th, the expedition took up its line of march in the direction of Tunstall Station, a squad of the Second Massachusetts cavalry acting as the advance guard. As there was nothing to be accomplished at Tunstall Station, a movement on Barrett, a point 10 miles from Richmond, was made, where the forces encamped for the night. At daylight the next morning the expedition moved with the utmost celerity to Hanover Court-house, a distance of 24 miles from White House, and a point directly north of Richmond, reaching there at 9 o'clock in the morning. Just here "the plot thickened" in an admirable and spirited charge made by a squad of the Second Massachusetts and Co. A, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. RINGLAND, Lieuts. BARKELEY and BLAKE, with Lieut. TYLER, in the somewhat anomalous, though useful capacity of Acting Aid. The charge was made upon the adjacent station and was successful, resulting in its capture, together with a train of one hundred wagons and the destruction of the telegraph line. From this point a movement having in view the destruction of an important bridge on the Pamunkey, and in which Company A, SPEAR's cavalry, (Eleventh Pennsylvania), held the advance, was made. When within a mile of the bridge, Lieut. F. A. BLAKE, with his extreme advance, charged upon and captured the advance picket of the enemy, consisting of a Lieutenant, whose name is not known and six men. On moving farther down the river, the rebels showing themselves in considerable force, Col. SPEAR ordered the Second Massachusetts riflemen to dismount, and Companies A and G of his regiment to move forward in support of a couple of Eleventh Pennsylvania howitzers. Sharp and decisive firing caused the enemy, who appeared to be about three hundred strong, to retreat in "skedaddling" confusion. As they did so, our troops occupied a block house and several lines of earthworks running close to the bridge, and on both sides of the railroad track. At this time the carabineers of the Second Massachusetts, and a few men of Col. SPEAR's command, with howitzers, moved down to the edge of the river, and engaged the enemy with great sharpness. Lieut. BLAKE, with his advanced guard, proceeding further down the river, discovered a ford about a half a mile below the bridge. On reporting this fact to Col. SPEAR, he immediately ordered Companies A and G of his command to cross and attack the enemy in the rear, which they did. Upon charging the earthworks, these companies were temporarily repulsed and driven back a short distance, whereon Col. SPEAR instantly ordered Companies E and M to move up in reinforcement. Under command of Major STRATTON, who ordered them at bottle to be formed on two sides of the enemy's works, at the same time directing Lieut. HOPE, of Company E, to take a few dismounted carabineers, and moving along the river bank, attack the enemy on the river flank. So soon as these preliminary arrangements were completed, Major STRATTON ordered Capt. SKELLY to charge the enemy's works with his command. This feature of the reconnoissance was one of the most creditable of any similar one since the inauguration of hostilities. It was, indeed, gallantly done. The carabineers at the same time charged the block-house from the river side, under the auspices of Col. SPEAR. Lieut. ROWEN, Adj. MANSIE, Capt. RINGLAND and several other officers were with the carabineers. The struggle here was intense in its character, being a terrible hand to hand conflict. Victory crowned our side. In this attack First Sergt. MCFARLAND, of Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, fell while gallantly fighting, pierced through the heart by a hostile bayonet. Sergt. MCFARLAND was ever brave, ever dutiful, and ever ready to die for his country. His name must be added to the long list of the Union heroes who have nobly sacrificed their lives for their country. The conflict lasted about ten minutes, and in it several lives were lost. The enemy lost nine killed and twenty wounded. I may not omit to mention that Capt. RINGLAND's company made a charge in support of SKELLY, and that during the fight a charge was made upon a line of skirmishers in rear of the Union line of battle, who were commanded by Lieut. BLAKE, by the enemy's cavalry, who were most successfully repulsed. The result of this feature of the reconnoissance was the undisputed possession of the bridge, and the capture of a Lieutenant-Colonel, six officers and 120 prisoners of war, who were sent down the river to-day. The bridge and block-house were burned, the track torn up and several culverts destroyed. After this our forces fell back to Hanover Court-house, where Major WETHERILL, of Col. SPEAR's command, had been left to destroy the trains and culverts at the station, which he accomplished. It was here that Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM H. LEE, (not Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,) a nephew of the rebel LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the traitors, and who was wounded at Beverly Ford, was found recruiting at the farm-house of a widow. He was, however, in a condition admitting of removal, and was taken by order of Col. SPEAR. Our forces continued moving down the river, crossing about six miles below Hanover Court-house, encamping for the night on a rebel farm. On the morning of the 28th the troops reached White House by way of King William Court-house. In addition to the results already stated, the troops captured forty good army wagons, and upwards of four hundred mules and horses. Throughout the expedition our scouting parties were frequently fired on by the enemy hanging on our flanks, doing no other damage, however, than the capturing of one private.

I have thus given a plain narration of the facts touching this brilliant affair. From these the country will be able to judge of the high military character and ability displayed by Col. SPEAR, who so successfully accomplished this daring but important undertaking.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 495 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

TRUSSES, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Also, supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (around Bowery,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Sunday evening, July 5, MARVIN A. D. ABBOTT, in the 23d year of his age.

Due notice will be given when the funeral takes place.

CLOSE.—In this City, on Friday evening, July 3, SUSAN F., wife of Henry T. Close, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 24 University-place, without further notice.

CROMWELL.—At the battle of Gettysburgh, Maj. JAMES CROMWELL, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, aged 23 years.

ELLIS.—At the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Col. AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE ELLIS, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth N. Y. V., eldest son of Dr. Samuel Cory Ellis, of this City, aged 30 years.

GREGORY.—On Friday evening, July 3, ELLIOTT W. GREGORY, formerly of New-Orleans, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, July 6, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Guilford, Conn.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, July 5, Miss MARY E. MARTIN, daughter of the late Maj. Hugh E. Martin, of Schenectady.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, 1863, MARY BELL MOORE, aged 73 years, 8 months and 26 days, the mother of the late Wm. Moore, and mother-in-law of the late Mathew Harpel.

The friends and relatives of the families are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Ann Harpel, No. 127 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PORTER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 5, JOEL B. PORTER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

PLATT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, NATHAN C. PLATT, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Washington square, on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEE.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, FREDDY W., second son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth V. See, aged 4 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 7, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 Commerce-st.

RAYNOR.—On Saturday, July 4, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN, wife of Brevet-Col. Jacob Raynor, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence on Monday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SLOAN.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, Mrs. JANE SLOAN, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 West 25th-st.

VAN NESS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, 1863, ADDISON DOUGHERTY, son of John R. and Frances E. Van Ness, aged 5 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, July 6, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Chestnut-place. The remains are to be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

WHITTET.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, at No. 186 8th av., of cholera infantum, MARGARET, daughter of James and Catharine Whittet, aged 1 month and 17 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 361.—July 2, 1863.

77, 14, 23, 16, 1, 48, 75, 78, 60, 30, 19, 46, 20, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 362.—July 2, 1863.

70, 58, 64, 16, 61, 7, 36, 32, 64, 72, 66, 5, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HOW TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF COAL. Buy "Fish's Patent Lamp Heating apparatus," adapted to either Kerosene or Gas. A meal for five persons cooked at a cost of half a cent. Call or send for an illustrated descriptive pamphlet.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."—USE DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS, for Jaundice, costiveness, liver complaint, humors, indigestion, dyspepsia, piles, dizziness, headache, drowsiness, and all diseases arising from disordered stomach, torpid liver and bad blood, to which all persons are subject in Spring and Summer. Sold by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., No. 11 Marshall-st., and by all dealers in medicines.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 228 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL O. HUNT,
No. 4 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 130 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 22, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG a most completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness at the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 6th-st.

OFFICE

816 BROADWAY.

CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, OF LINEN AND MARSEILLES AND SUMMER WOOLENS. ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.—MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 17 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 72 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is the best remedy for sores in the known world. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, For the Laundry, and KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH, For Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c., AFFORD THE BEST VALUE TO THE CONSUMER. For fourteen years in universal use, they have no equal, unrivaled by any other Starch, and can always be depended upon as of uniform superior quality.

V. L.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY CURED by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. At this season, no family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Warranted perfectly harmless to take internally. Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c. Good and cheap, at WILLARD'S, No. 2?? Hudson-st., Corner Houston-st.

BOYD'S CITY POST-OFFICE. Nos. 39 and 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st., Deliver to all parts of New-York City, Statements, Circulars and Notices, at one cent each.

MOSQUITO NETS. MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—ALBUMENIZED Paper for Cartes de Visite. The best is made by E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photo Materials, 501 Broadway, N. Y. Formulas for silvering, &c., furnished to purchasers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and treatment of cancers, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-paper depots throughout the country, at C. WARNER's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price 50. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 50c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c. Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 50c. For sale on the cars, steamboats, and at the hotels at the watering-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers, T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL FOR JULY—JUST published, contains an article on "Chicago and other Canals," by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. Published by JNO. F. TROW, No. 50 Greene-st. AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSMEN.

ONE WORD TO THE MISERABLES. You that are covered with Sores, Ulcers and skin eruptions; sufferers from Salt-rheum, Ring-worms, Pustules, Tetters, Blotches, and other marks of disfigurement that are repulsive to the sight and companionship of society; you that have tried the many mixtures of Sarsaparilla, and which failed to cure you, if you would be cured, take RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called Radway's Renovating Resolvent. We guarantee that from one to six bottles will cure you. Dr. Radway's theory is, that if six bottles of any advertised medicine does not furnish to the sick satisfactory evidence of cure, it is worthless. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all druggists.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.
SEA BATHING.
The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms *en suite for families, or single rooms*, can be engaged by addressing B. BAINBRIDGE.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING OF FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very Soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GERY, No. 301 Broadway.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS. Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable. Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12. Wholesale and retail.

S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Bills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER COOLER.

We are now able to fill orders.

LESLEY & ELLIOT, Manufacturers, No. 4?? Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is requested to the following extracts from the new Postal law, which take effect from and after this date:

No letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or any package whatever can be delivered until the whole postage due thereon has been paid. Carriers will not be permitted to make any charge, or receive any compensation from the public for the delivery of letters or papers received in the mail.

Letters deposited in the office, without the postage being prepaid, will be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter office.

The fee for registering a letter is twenty cents, in addition to the regular postage, and no registered letter will be delivered until the person authorized to receive it shall have signed the necessary receipts therefor.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates must be so enveloped that the contents can be readily examined, otherwise it will be charged at letter postage.

The rate of domestic letter postage is fixed at three cents for each half-ounce, or fraction of a half-ounce.

The Pacific rate of ten cents is abolished.

The rate of postage on Local or City drop letters is two cents per half-ounce or fraction of a half-ounce.

The Postmaster is authorized to contract, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, with publishers, firms or institutions having large numbers of circulars or other printed matter to distribute through the City, to deliver such matter at a fixed rate.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER, EXCEPT CIRCULARS AND BOOKS.

One package to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	2 cents.
And for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, an additional rate of	2 cents.

BOOKS.

Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	4 cents.
And for each 4 ounces, or fraction thereof, an additional rate of	4 cents.

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Not exceeding 3 in number to one address	2 cents.
Over 3 and not exceeding 6 to one address	4 cents.

And an additional rate of 2 cents for each 3, or fractional part thereof, circulars sent to one address.

The above Postage must in all cases be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to each printed matter, and in no case will any marks or signs be permitted on printed matter without subjecting it to letter postage.

Quarterly rates of postage, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance on newspapers, &c., published once a week or more frequently, and sent from the publication office to actual *bona fide* subscribers.

	Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Tri-Weekly.	Six times a week.	Daily.
Newspapers or periodicals not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent to any part of United States	5	10	15	30	35
Over 4 oz. but not exceeding eight ounces	10	20	30	60	70

And an additional rate for each four ounces, or fractional part thereof.

Quarterly rates of postage when paid in advance for newspapers, &c., published less frequently than once a week, and sent to subscribers as above:

	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.	Quarterly.
Not exceeding four ounces in weight, and sent to any part of the United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Over four and not exceeding eight ounces	[illegible]	[illegible]	2

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, cannot be forwarded unless prepaid at transient rates as above.

All correspondence addressed to any Executive Department of the Government, or any officer in it, must be prepaid, except official communications written by some officer of the Department, or an officer under its control or responsible to it; and, in such cases, under the words "official business," on the envelope, the officer must sign his name, with his official designation. All other persons and all officers writing to Departments with which they are not connected, must prepay their postage; and communications to the President, not written by a public officer, and all to the Vice-President, must be prepaid.

All communications addressed to Postmasters must be prepaid, and, if a reply is required, stamps for return postage must be inclosed.

Prepayment in all cases is absolutely indispensable.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $[illegible] First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from [illegible]ville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly unincumbered. Its road-bed being strong in local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with maps showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust in this City, named below, and from whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.
New-York, May 18, 1863.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN.
Office of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.
Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO. General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.
JUNE 1, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, JR.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN, STOCK BROKERS, No. 30 WALL-ST.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES—R. Hoe & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 88 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & B. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 52 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 3[illegible]4 Broadway.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

YOUNG & HALLOCK, EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, No. 3 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD B. YOUNG, LEWIS B. HALLOCK. } Broadway Bank Building, N. Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE Co., New-York, June 24, 1863.
THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 18th June, instant:
John W. Lewis, Henry S. Terbell, Samuel Raynor,
Matthias Clark, Cornelius Stephens, Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett, D. Jackson Steward, Thomas Jillsbeck,
Thomas Williams, William Hartsel, Crowell Adams,
Alfred Barmore, Charles F. Hunter, Henry David,
George Warner, John O. More, J. G. Rinuvelt,
Chris. Gwyer, Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler, Eliphalet Bootman, Albert Mann,
John P. Yelverton, Abrim R. Van Nest, J. F. Vanskiper,
James S. Lewis, George Schmelzel, James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta, Peter R. Christie, Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir, Joseph B. Miller.
At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 6 of said act of incorporation.
S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 3, 1863.
THE HENRY S. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President. Chicago, June 22, 1863.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and sold at Board of Brokers. By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 23 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEAR REGIMENTS who have been mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can get the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 23.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, prepare for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordnance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

36TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next. June 29, 1863. WM. S. SCOTT, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863. C. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 9th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 20th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board. June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, June 24, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWELVE (12) PER CENT. Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, New-York, June 27, 1863.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, June 20, 1863.
THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment. E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier. June 26, 1863.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE NO. 31 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., New York, June 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 25, 1863.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board. F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1863.
THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 25th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest coupon due on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupon thereto.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 25th to the morning of the [illegible]th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until which the transfer books will remain closed. G. H. ROBINSON, Cashier. New-York, June 27, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 88 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary. JULY 1, 1863.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. Co., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President. ABO'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. B. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President. EDMUND A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this day.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. JUNE 30, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and
First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.
Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.
Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior, John A. Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.
Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.
Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.
As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Signed, JOHN KELLOGG, ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior, JOHN A. CONDIT, HENRY FITCH, GEORGE W. VERVALIN, General Partners. ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior, Special Partner.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WM. G. READ, ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
New-York, June 30, 1863.
The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, } Philadelphia. ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of J. J. ADAMS & CO. in New-York and Boston, is this day dissolved by limitation, CHARLES and WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN retiring from the business. J. J. ADAMS is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
Signed, J. J. ADAMS, CHARLES VAUGHAN, WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN.
The business of J. J. Adams & Co. will be continued at No. 106 Fulton-st., New-York, by J. J. ADAMS, under the same style as heretofore. New-York, July 1, 1863.

THE FIRM OF WALDRON, ROBB & CO. is dissolved by the death of MR. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in MR. GEORGE B. WALDRON.
GEORGE B. WALDRON, THOMAS B. ROBB, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. New-York, July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY E. KEEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO. No. 15 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863. LOOMIS L. WHITE.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm. NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD. New-York, July 1, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale directed to me, by Hon. Wm. Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction,
On TUESDAY, July 7, At 12 o'clock M., AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN.
COTTON.
Cargoes of the following prizes:
Schooner ROYAL YACHT, 19 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FIVE BROTHERS, 25 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SURPRISE, 67 bales Sea Island Cotton. 15 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JUSTINA, 7 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE, 16 half bales Sea Island Cotton. 30 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE, 8 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARM, 24 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, 54 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW-YEAR, 19 half bales Sea Island Cotton. 14 packages Sea Island Cotton. 8 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PRIM, 57 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE ADELIA, 5 bales Sea Island Cotton. 1 half bales Upland Cotton.
Sloop BRIGHT, 32 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SEA LION, 109 bales Upland Cotton. 43 bales Upland Cotton. 29 bales Upland Cotton, repacked.
Schooner RIPPLE, 207 bales Upland Cotton. 3 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE B., 10 bales Upland Cotton. 10 round bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FASHION, 24 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN, 170 bales Upland Cotton. 6 half bales Upland Cotton. 8 bags Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER," 8 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE," 2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL," 14 bales Upland Cotton.
Captured by U. S. schooner Beauregard, 3 bales Sea Island Cotton. 30 bales Upland Cotton.
Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 12[illegible] Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N. Y., under the direction of the executrix and executors, the very valuable mansion house, and about 150 acres of land in high state of cultivation, improvements costly and nearly new. On the premises independent of the mansion house, is a new cottage, well arranged, [illegible] two stables, two valuable barns, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can stop at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyance can be procured at all times. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

D. H. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—THE UNdersigned, Assignee of Christian Paul, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by D. H. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st., 19 feet and 1 inch, and in the rear, 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side, 82 feet, and on the northerly side, 82 feet.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1863. WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c., No. 49 William-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 151 EAST 13TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Horatio Reggers, Esq., Referee.
The house and lot No. 151 East 13th-st., north side, 206 feet east of 3d-av. The house is leased to 1st of May next, at $800 per annum. Lot 22 feet front and rear, by 103 feet 3 inches deep.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5[illegible] Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of desirable carriage horses, 16 hands high, one a bay, the other a roan; gentle and stylish, believed to be sound, and perfectly kind in harness and under saddle; also, a curtain coach, built by Lawrence, in fine order; also, a four-seat rockaway, with pole and shafts; also, two sets double harness, one of which is nearly new; lady's saddle, two gents' saddles, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Three glass cases and contents, two counters, one iron safe, one carpet, have been distrained for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the store of George Cook, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, New-York City, on the 13th day of July, 1863, at 12 M. of that day. Dated July 1, 1863. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector, 32d Dist., N. Y., No. 180 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS. No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.
All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,
"As a substitute for coffee, it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*
"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.
Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.
F. W. HOFFMAN, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.
For sale by the following jobbers: BOCINE & CO., Nos. 190 and 192 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DaCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st.; J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 169 and 170 Chambers-st.; PLATT BRUSH, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.; BUSHMANN & BODEFELT, No. 328 Greenwich-st.; HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 41 Murray-st.; BUNN & HERLER, No. 40 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st.; PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.; BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row; C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the number of each they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c." and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, Milwaukee, June 26, 1863.
NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle-guards, and fencing of 30 miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the City of Portage.
The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line.
The line will be ready for the examination of contractors on and after July 6, and maps, profiles and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's Office in Milwaukee, on and after that date.
Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references.
The work to be offered to contractors will include about 400,000 cubic yards of excavation, in a desirable location of the country for doing work. PAYMENTS IN CASH.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals as may be deemed for their interest.
D. M. HUGHES, President. WM. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, June 29, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, for delivering, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,
PACKING BOXES.
Specifications and samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and how fast they can make deliveries.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at this office, for furnishing by contract at the depot,
1,000 suits of Zouave uniform clothing.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the articles.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.
The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms cash on delivery. J. C. FREMONT, Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D. New-York, June 5, 1863.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, viz:
Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grummetted.
Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.
Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN, A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, the 6th inst., for furnishing fresh beef for six (6) months from the 10th of July, 1863, to the troops in the service of the United States, who may be in or near the City of New-York, or on board of vessels in the harbor of New-York.
The fresh beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required.
Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of the advertisement posted at its head, and must have written out in full, the place of business of the bidder or bidders. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Service.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlertown to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles.
Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to DAVID THOMAS, President, Or P. BRADY, Engineer, Catasauqua, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF 1st of July, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, a half-bred Canadian; had a star on forehead, mark of rope or fetter above her front hoof, two hind feet white; from the stable of GEO. FRAZIER & BRO., Yonkers, N. Y. She would not allow a stranger to look into her mouth; black mane and tail.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM BROADWAY Livery Stable, on TUESDAY, June 30, horse, wagon, and harness; horse is steel gray, 14¾ hands high, 7 years old; wagon painted red, with black body; harness nearly new. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the property will be thankfully received, and the reward paid. SAMPSON & MILES, Yonkers, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,448, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1854. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 63 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,478, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. E. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER $[illegible]. Total Assets over $220,000.
This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.
Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.
Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.
OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.
Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.
By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.
Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:
1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 20 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. [illegible], Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 422 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 185 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. [illegible]
8th Congressional District, No. 1,190½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.
Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman PETER MITCHELL, Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE, Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Councilman WM. JOYCE, Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER, Councilman JOHN McCONNELL, Councilman ALEX. BRANDON, Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (59th edition, 400 pages, nearly 50 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice, quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with *Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations,* Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. [illegible] Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, [illegible], Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. [illegible]; J. H. EATON, No. [illegible] South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

OLYMPUS.........WEDNESDAY.........24th June.
AEOLA.........WEDNESDAY.........8th July.
SIDON.........WEDNESDAY.........22d July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Liverpool:

Cabin.........$80 00
Steerage.........30 00

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool: Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, June 30. | FROM NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, July 21.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from.........$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.........$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin.........$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.........30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,400 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.........$125
Second Cabin.........[illegible]
Steerage.........35

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 11.

Rates of passage from New-York — First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERRING commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday.........July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Saturday.........July 18
EDINBURGH.........Saturday.........July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. PROUD, R. N. R., 3,226 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

To be followed by the SHANNON on the 12th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PONY, 12 TO 13 hands high, young and sound, well adapted for a boy's use, either under saddle or in harness. Can be seen at the stable of Thomas Norris, No. 118 Clinton-st.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 422 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold as low as $25. Silver, $15. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.

SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.

Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be mailed free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer F. Y. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. PORT, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers

1863. — 1863.

PLANET, — METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, — ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior. Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see steamer cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., and intermediate landings.

The large and accommodations steamboat, WYOMING, Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M. Passage, 30c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier. New-York, June 29, 1863.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Hoyt's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 3 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 8½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

New-York, May 28, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 23 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. P. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. P. M. POWELL, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to make the cars for the North and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:30 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3¼ P. M. The Springfield Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, with out exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 3, 5, 6 and 7½. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany 10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 5:15 A. M. For White Plains, 3:15 A. M. [illegible] 4:15 and 6 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. [illegible] at 3 P. M. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., and 1:45, 3:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and all stations north of Bedford. Returning: Leave Albany at 6:15 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 6:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains. Croton Falls, 5 P. M. White Plains, 6:45, 7:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 5:20 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations, except Yorkville, for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains, 6:20 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M. Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:20 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
3:15 and 5 P. M.	and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawkin, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat, or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden, and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:30 P. M. H. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M. for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday-school settees, &c. [illegible] ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTERS IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels cheaper. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. E. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 19 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 9—second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—BY A NEAT TIDY middle aged woman, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; understands the care of milk and butter; wages $6 to $7, city or country. Call at or address 138 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a genteel family; understands American and French cooking; has five years' reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply for two days No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only, by a German Protestant girl, with good city reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would do light chamber work or plain sewing; would do general housework in a small family. No objection to the country. Please call or address, for two days, at No. 64 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class waitress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; would go in the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED girl with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or would do fine washing and waiting; wages $7. City or country. Call at or address No. 166 East 11th-st., two days.

FRENCH CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE, neat Swiss girl wishes a situation as chambermaid; speaks a little English. Apply at the Employment Office for all Nations, No. 38 6th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed; also, colored help for the City or country, and all good servants wanted at the Institute, No. 129 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced man, who can give good City reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 128 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER wants a situation; is single; fully competent; terms moderate. Any parties in want will address GARDENER, No. 45 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS regular gardener, or would act as coachman and gardener upon a small place. Address, for two days, JOBBING GARDENER, Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, would take care of lawn, &c., (to go in the country) by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; references unexceptionable; a permanent place desired. Address R. T., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted as groom and coachman by a respectable married man, who perfectly understands his business; a City place preferred; unexceptionable good City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 158 Times Office.

AS TEAMSTER OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as above by a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and industrious; has 10 years' City reference. Address F. G., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery-store, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 128 Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A STATIONERY store; one who understands something of the business preferred. Address "STATIONER," Box No. 217 New-York Post-office, stating reference, and views in relation to salary.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE down town, one somewhat acquainted with plated ware preferred; salary small for the first year. Address in handwriting, with references, J. H. B. Box No. 132 Times Office.

COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can produce the best City references from past employers. Apply to W. R. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FARMERS WANTED.—ONE WITH WIFE, TO take charge of large farm near the City; also two or three good farm hands. Apply on Monday, from 12 to 3, at office No. 1 seven Fulton Bank.

TO CAST-STEEL WORKERS.—WANTED, a hammersmith, a tilter and a melter. Apply to the National Steel Works, 2d-av., between 40th and 41th sts., New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON WANTED.—An American woman of active habits, in a boys' boarding school. Location on the Hudson. Apply in person at No. 502 Washington-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock on Wednesday next.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS OF age; one residing with his parents in this City or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address with references, Box No. 1,810 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN residing near the City, a Protestant unmarried man who will be willing to make himself generally useful; his business will be to take care of a horse and cow, keep the grounds in order and attend to the usual duties of sexton to the church. Address G. R., Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMEN [illegible], with board, [illegible] at No. 28 West 15th-st. Convenient to cars and stages.

AT NO. 178 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and stage. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. K., Kerpuer, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—$30 PER MONTH, IN ONE of the most spacious and well furnished houses on the Erie Railway. Open till middle of September. Air pure, and fine trouting. For particulars apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the Tribune office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate. EDWIN R. YALE.

COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., Is open for families and the public generally. A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that has chartered the little steamer LAURA, to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-street at 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c. J. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, Jeweler, No. 387 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Also, a handsome furnished cottage to let, near the hotel. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landing, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage. Ad[illegible]

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW open for the reception of boarders and transient guests. GEO. SHIELDS, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. G. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. R. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 668 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

Call early if you want CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF THIS SEASON'S GOODS, COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 6.

THE PRICES OF ALL OUR STOCK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. All qualities, reduced in price.

FANCY AND FIGURED SILKS. At reduced prices.

PLAIN AND FIGURED POPLINS. Reduced in price.

All our superb stock of IMPORTED DRESS-GOODS, CLOSING OUT AT GREAT BARGAINS.

STELLA, CASHMERE and GRENADINE SHAWLS Reduced in price.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS and CIRCULARS, IN CLOTH AND SILK. All reduced in price.

Our large stock of SUN-UMBRELLAS, At great bargains.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, LINENS, DIAPERS, TABLE-DAMASKS, TOWELS, NAPKINS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND FANCY LINENS, FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK SILK MITS, BAJOU'S, ALEXANDRE'S AND JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Ladies will find this week's sales well worthy their SPECIAL ATTENTION.

As many of the goods we have reduced are just at this time advancing in price at the importers' and jobbers' stores. We make this special sale just because we find our stock too large, previous to taking our regular half-yearly inventory.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 276 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE. CLOSING OUT SALE.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC COTTONS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH AT ANY SACRIFICE!

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 332 BOWERY. W. E. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Selling off, the stock of STRAW GOODS, at cheaper prices. We also continue receiving daily novelties in BLOOMERS, both sea-side and promenade. White and Colored SHAKERS, 12, 15 and 25 cents each.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st., 5th Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

DRABS, WHITES, MEXIQUES, every color and shade, at 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents per yard; very much below last month's prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st., 5th Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

All our stock of MILLINERY SILKS and LACES reduced in prices.

Auction lots of COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.

5,000 LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, at 4 and 6 cents each.

10,000 pairs of SILK TWISTED MITTS below last year's prices. Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st., 5th Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

New WHITE, BLACK and COLORED OSTRICH FEATHERS. Also, new styles of FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS and STRAW TRIMMINGS.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to those Departments No. 66 Allen-st. 5th Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 6th inst., we shall offer at retail, 5 cases fine French Organdy Muslins, at 12½ cents, worth 37½ cents.

5 Cases Superfine, at 15 cents, worth 50 cents.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY, OPPOSITE YONKERS.

FOR SALE.

The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 200 acres, at North Englewood, N. J., known as the Banta Farm, fifteen miles from New-York, reaching west from the Palisades into the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites; title indisputable; no incumbrance; a large per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A. SWIFT, No. 22 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE OR TO TRADE—1,600 LOTS OF land in the City of Chicago, located in various parts of the city; will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or will be traded for merchants' claims against parties residing in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or exchanged for good real estate or merchandise in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 24x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 86 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable place on Staten Island; containing 16 acres of good land, with good improvements; a large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks, finely shaded with large forest trees; a fine garden, grapevines, fruit trees, &c., in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of the steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN and Sing Sing, 22 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season, or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE, the farm of the late Robert Van Amburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, six miles from the City and four from the New-Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad, containing about 120 acres, 30 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy, and title clear. For particulars inquire of JAMES H. MILLS, Poughkeepsie; JOHN VAN WYCK, New-Hamburgh; CHARLES DUBOIS, Fishkill Landing; GEORGE WADE, No. 3 State-st., New-York, and to the heirs on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. [illegible] SENET, No. 45 Pine-st.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY—three miles south of Poughkeepsie, containing 103 acres, with a good river front. Apply to D. C. VAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 23 Henry-st. Rent $11 per month.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—A brown stone front house, not less than 20 by 50, between the 2nd and 6th avs.; rent from $1,200 to $1,500. Address HOUSE, Box 124 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, Commencing MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

ONE WEEK MORE. ONE WEEK MORE. ONE WEEK MORE.

and positively the LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK of GENERAL TOM THUMB, GENERAL TOM THUMB, GENERAL TOM THUMB, GENERAL TOM THUMB, HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE, HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE, HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE, and the world-renowned COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, COMMODORE NUTT, the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.

This is positively their LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM, LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM, as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk, 14, Danbury, 15 and 16, and Bridgeport 17 and 18, previous to sailing for Europe. Such a FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY, FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY, is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE, INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE, and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.

EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.

In the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their wedding dresses and other costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the play, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.

The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, The best company of NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS in the country. It is composed of the best talent of TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES, TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES, the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.

They give their inimitable performances EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.

THE STEREOPTICON.

The great success attending this wonderful exhibition has induced the management to continue it during this week, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, July 6, with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMMES EACH EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength to the sufferer; the enticing inducement of that splendid fishing; and the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is fast becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points.

For further particulars, apply to ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

"Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING.	"City of Cleveland," Capt. E. WILKINS.
July 6.	July 10.
July 17.	July 27.
July 28.	Aug. 4.
Aug. 11.	Aug. 15.
Aug. 24.	Aug. 28.

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. C. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4; on and after July 4, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7¼; Peck-slip, 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾, 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3½. Pier at 9½, 12¼, [illegible] Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenwood, Bath, Gravesend, Sheep's head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. G. COXE, Supt. Brooklyn, May 29, 1863.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER MARTLAND, Capt. R. S. HOFFMAN, leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7¾; Dey-st. (Pier No. 79 North River,) 8½, daily. Fare 50 cents. Music, bait, lines, &c., on board.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDSON River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & R. MYERS & CO., on board barges, bulkhead between Vesey and Laight sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF CITY INSPECTOR, July 4, 1863.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK:

Since taking the office of City Inspector, it has been my sole endeavor to fulfill the only promise I made on accepting the appointment to this place, viz.: That I would exert all the power vested in me to clean, and keep clean, the streets of the entire City. How far I have succeeded, I submit to the discernment of a deeply interested public, in this case especially competent to judge.

Although the streets are not at present in the high condition of cleanliness to which I propose to bring them, it is proper to say that for the short time of less than ten working days, all that human power could accomplish, with the force at my command, has been done by the officers and workmen of this Department.

Numbers of private complaints of various nuisances have been daily presented; not one has been neglected, but immediate attention has been given to all, and in every possible case the nuisance has been abated.

I repeat my promise and pledge, the streets must and shall be cleaned; our thoroughfares shall vie in cleanliness with the most famous and well-regulated cities in the world, and so far as human ability and amount of means at command can accomplish it, the City of New-York shall, in respect of sanitary condition, be the pattern of the world.

I therefore now call upon all inhabitants of the City to aid me in carrying forward this much needed reform. Largely does this all-important matter depend upon the active and faithful co-operation of all interested; particularly is such assistance needed during the Summer months.

The ordinances respecting the disposition of garbage, ashes, rubbish, &c., must be faithfully obeyed; nuisances must not be created, and no officer or workman of this Department must be hindered or resisted in the exercise of his duties. At the same time, all delinquencies on the part of any of the employes of this Department shall be immediately corrected, if proper complaint be made over the signature of any citizen; for every man shall be held strictly accountable for the faithful discharge of his duty.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

"LORD BROUGHAM," E. H. DIXON, STONEWALL JACKSON and ANNA E. DICKINSON, with Portraits, Biographies, and Phrenological developments, given in July No. Phrenological Journal. 15c. No. Newsmen have it.

OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY. Its victims' dire pains take Dalley's Extractor; Boys, often only thousands, burn, suffer and die—They all could be saved by this benefactor.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

5,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ½ inch to 4 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.

100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 10th-st.

READY ROOFING.

In place of tin, slate or shingles, at half the cost of the last and more durable. Put up in rolls, ready for shipment. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs, cheaper and better than oil paints. Estimates furnished for new roofs, and repairing leaky tin roofs. READY ROOFING COMPANY, No. 23 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought-Iron Tiles," (the best article in use). Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

Fuller's Sweating Malt Tubs, plain and galvanized. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 67 Greene-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can be bought cheaper of E. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........[illegible] Wm. Wheatley. Begins at 8; concludes at 10¾. MONDAY, July 6, 1863.

THE ATTRACTION OF THE CITY. John Brougham's grand romantic drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, Now in the SIXTH WEEK of its TRIUMPHANT CAREER, and NO DIMINUTION IN THE NIGHTLY THRONGS.

To witness the MOST DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS KNOWN TO THE METROPOLIS FOR YEARS.

The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. COLLINS, Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play in America, as CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, with the song "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."

Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, In his remarkable personation of CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

UNAPPROACHABLE CAST. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. ORIGINAL MUSIC. NEW COSTUMES. MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND FURNITURE.

With the most complete GRAND CORPS DE BALLET IN THE COUNTRY.

Musical Conductor.........HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE REGULAR SUMMER SEASON. MONDAY, JULY 6.

And all the week. TOM TAYLOR'S EXQUISITE COMEDY OF NINE POINTS OF THE LAW. WANTED, 1,000 MILLINERS, AND SKETCHES IN INDIA, in which

Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Sol Smith, Jr., T. E. Morris, Boyd, Parslow, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, and other talented artists will appear.

THE NEW IDEA—THE NEW IDEA. NO. 485 BROADWAY.

MONDAY first appearance of the great MARTINETTI FAMILY AND TROUPE, in the magnificent pantomime of the GREEN MONSTER, for which new scenery, dresses and properties have been provided.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information, apply for circular. The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 374 Broadway.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—FOR 12 SMALL BOYS only—Litchfield, Conn. JAMES RICHARDS, LL. D., Principal. Communication twice daily with New-York. Every personal comfort and every facility for study and exercise afforded, at moderate charges. Dr. Richards can be addressed, or consulted at Earle's new Hotel, Canal-st., for one week.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER receives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French School, No. 3 West 38th-st., second door from the 5th av., will reopen on the 15th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADY FOR PIANO and singing for Fem. Sem. in N. Y. State; also, one for French, Spanish, drawing and painting, and one for English and Nat. Sciences; personal interviews required. Wanted, also, several teachers of Music and French, in N. Y., Penn., New-England, Kentucky, and in several of the other States. Well qualified teachers are invited to call. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED by education and experience wishes to obtain an engagement as assistant teacher in a school for the next school-year. Address Mrs. A. LEWIS, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased, as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than 200 of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any others made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 736 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7½ octave.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL WAR is ended," by FOSTER; "Dost One I Think of Thee," LAURENCE; "Nora Dearest," PARKHURST; "A Dream for Ever More," BISHOP. All of which are first-class songs. Price 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING-BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 169 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MEETINGS.

12TH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.—(TO av. Railroad to Harlem River.) Citizens and property-owners are invited to attend a meeting at the Lion Brewery Hotel, 108th-st. and 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order of THOMAS MANSON, President.

A. N. LEWIS, D. W. KNAPPE, } Secretaries. Of the West Side Improvement Association.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.—REV. J. W. MASSIE, D. D., late Secretary of the Board of British Missions, will address the colored Churches of this City and vicinity on behalf of four thousand clergymen of England, in St. Philip's Church, (Episcopal,) corner of Mulberry, Marion and Prince sts., (Rev. H. H. GARNETT's) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

[illegible]
Sergt. A. C. Kimball—head, slightly.
Corp. Alex. McKenzie—foot, severely.
Private Henry Ellsworth—thigh, severely.
Private C. Guion—both legs, severe.
Private Henry W. Clark—leg.
Private Thomas Sherman—hand, slight.
Lieut. Cyrus E. Winton, Co. E, 108th New-York—killed.
J. Brounell, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Corp. W. Milgate, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Wm. Leach, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
D. Lapoese, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Col. Adolph Von Hartung, 74th Pennsylvania—leg.
Capt. Helly, 74th Pennsylvania—killed.
Maj. Minzel, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Capt. Myer, 74th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Roth, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Knoble, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Newmeyer, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Col. Francine, 7th New-Jersey—badly wounded, thigh.
Lieut.-Col. Price, 7th New-Jersey—wounded, leg.
Capt. Healey, 6th New-Jersey—seriously.
Lieut. Leach, 1st Michigan—killed.
Eighth New-Jersey.
Capt. Edwin C. Nichols, Co. G, severely—thigh.
Capt. Andrew H. Davis, Co. H—thigh.
Lieut. Henry Hartford, Co. F—shoulder.
Lieut. Lambert, Co. —foot.
Lieut. Browne, Co. B—leg shattered.
Lieut. Andrew Mandeville, Co. D—thigh.
Col. Ramsay—slight.
Capt. Dorrity, Pettit's battery—killed.
Lieut. Walker, 8th N. New-York—killed.
Capt. Caldwell, Gen. Caldwell's Staff—wounded in leg.
Col. O Kane—69th Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Steel, 7th Michigan—killed.
All of the field officers of the 1st Minnesota were wounded. Lieut.-Col. Adams mortally.
Lieut. Reim, 20th Massachusetts—killed.
Major Baird and Lieuts. Haskell and Witter, Gen. Hancock's Staff—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Tschudy, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded, since died.
Capt. Farrel, Provost-Marshal, 1st Minnesota regiment—wounded, since died.
Capt. McBride, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Jones, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Phillips, 72 Penna—mortally wounded.
Capt. Shreves, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Lockhart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Borland, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Stewart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Col. Revereaux, 19th Massachusetts—killed.

S. WILKESON.

The Despatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee.

The contents of the dispatches captured Thursday, from Davis to Lee, are in substance: A peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania; an order for his transportation to fall back to Hagerstown forthwith; assigning as a reason that the position of Lee is too hazardous, the condition of Richmond too defenceless, to warrant his remaining in Pennsylvania longer—that the advantages there to be gained are not sufficiently great to compensate for the risk he runs. He also refuses Lee's request to have Beauregard re-inforce him, and orders him South of the Potomac forthwith.

THE REBELS REPORTED IN FULL RETREAT.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

The *American* has just put upon its bulletin the important announcement that the rebel army is in full retreat, which was commenced on Friday night.

Many thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon are captured.

THE REBEL PONTOON BRIDGE DESTROYED.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

The following has just been received:

Frederick, July 4—8 P. M.

To Gen. Halleck:

An expedition by me last night has just returned, having *entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport.*

We captured the guard, a Lieutenant and thirteen men.

W. H. FRENCH, Major-General.

THE POTOMAC IMPASSABLE.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

The recent rains have swollen the Potomac thus rendering the river unfordable, an important fact in view of military operations. The water in some places in the Upper Potomac is said to be eight or nine feet deep.

The city is jubilant to-night over the latest war intelligence from Pennsylvania.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

In consequence of information that Stuart was about to make a raid upon our rear this afternoon, Kilpatrick was sent out on our right. Some cannonading was heard, but up to 9 o'clock he had not returned to camp. Should the enemy be found here in the morning, the Fourth of July will receive an additional cause for commemoration.

OUR OCCUPATION OF GETTYSBURGH.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

The messenger who brought the account of Friday's battle says:

We advanced and occupied Gettysburgh during Friday night, without opposition.

Firing was heard early Saturday morning toward Gettysburgh, supposed to be our forces pursuing Lee.

Gen. Neal is under treatment.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches received from the army state that the enemy was discovered to be retreating at 2 A. M. on Saturday. It is believed that Lee cannot get off without great loss. Gen. French captured and destroyed his pontoon bridges at Falling Water.

The highest anticipations are expressed by the Government. There is a striking contrast between the anxiety of a week ago and the present tranquil, expectant confidence.

Later. News arrives from Baltimore confirming the largest statements of Gen. Meade's success. Your army correspondents will doubtless send full details. The public joy is unbounded.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade, dated yesterday morning, (4th,) state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or as a manœuvre, was not then known.

Nothing has been received here up to this time, (Sunday noon,) so far as can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from Jeff. Davis and the rebel Adjt.-Gen. Cooper, to Gen. Lee cannot be overstated. They reveal the objects of Lee's campaign, and the cause of its failure, and also the present views of the rebel Government.

Gen. Sickles arrived here to-day. His leg has been amputated, but it is thought that he will recover.

The reports concerning the death or capture of Longstreet and A. P. Hill, are still conflicting.

The Potomac is very high.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

About three hundred members of the Twenty-seventh Maine regiment, Col. Wentworth, who volunteered to remain beyond their time, while Washington was threatened, have been relieved by the War Department, and left for home yesterday (Saturday) evening. Medals of honor are to be awarded them.

Maj.-Gen. French yesterday succeeded in reaching Williamsport by a forced march from Frederick with considerable force, and has destroyed the pontoon bridge and train of Lee, which the latter left in position there in case for emergencies.

Maj. Gen. Sickles reached here by rail this morning. Though suffering from loss of his leg, his physical condition is thought to be improving.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sunday Afternoon, July 5.

A sensation report is current here that 20,000 rebels, and 118 guns have been captured, and that Lee asked an armistice of 48 hours to bury his dead and take charge of his wounded, to which Gen. Meade replied that an unconditional surrender could only be entertained. No confirmation of these reports received.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 5.

The *Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5—11:30 A. M.

The war-correspondent of the Journal has just arrived from yesterday's battle-field. He states that the rout of Gen. Lee was thorough and complete. Gen. Meade has not only captured 20,000 rebels, but recaptured all our own troops, who were previously in the hands of the enemy.

Three o'clock P. M.—It is really true that Lee has been totally routed, and is seeking to escape. Pleasanton cut off his retreat in the Gap leading to Chambersburgh.

We took 118 pieces of artillery, and from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners, and all they took of us in the first day's fight. We hold the town of Gettysburgh and all the hospitals. It is a complete victory.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 5—11 P. M.

A gentleman who lives on the road to Fayetteville, fifteen miles from Gettysburgh, and who arrived to-day, says that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he heard heavy firing which continued until dark. This morning it again commenced at an early hour and continued till 7 o'clock, but not nearly as heavy as the night before. He left at 9 o'clock and the firing had not been renewed. The sound was in the direction of Gettysburgh.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, July 5.

The city to-day has been jubilant over the news received from the Army of the Potomac.

This afternoon Gov. Curtin received a dispatch from Philadelphia confirming the report that Gen. Meade had captured 25,000 prisoners, 118 pieces of artillery, and a pontoon bridge at Williamsport.

The news is in circulation to-night that Lee has surrendered his entire force to Gen. Meade. Gov. Curtin has not yet an official confirmation of the same, but expresses his belief that if Lee has not already surrendered he will do so to-morrow.

One thousand paroled Union prisoners came in from Gettysburgh to-day, and were sent to Philadelphia. Deserters from the rebel army are coming in from all quarters.

The militia force under Gen. W. F. Smith has advanced to important positions. *Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops.* Gen. Smith took one hundred prisoners to-day.

WHIT.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HANOVER, PENN.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 4.

Col. Forney, of the *Press*, received the following highly important dispatch, to-night, from the Army of the Potomac:

Hanover, Penn., Saturday, July 4—1 P. M.

There has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburgh. *Our lines this morning extend eight miles* around Gettysburgh, our batteries being on all the hills looking on the town from the south. We occupy Roundtop Ridge, commanding the Chambersburgh turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible position; a flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about 8 o'clock last night, the Florida brigade of Gen. Longstreet's division, with a Brigadier-General in command, advanced within our lines, and gave themselves up with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from Jefferson Davis to Gen. Lee has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. Lee peremptorily to return to Richmond, and state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes.

The following were among the officers killed in yesterday's engagement:

Col. Taylor, of the Bucktail regiment, a brother of Bayard Taylor.

Lieut.-Col. Miles, of the same regiment.

Lieut. Manton, of Philadelphia, was wounded.

Maj. Kearny, of the Eleventh New-Jersey, was wounded in the knee.

We have captured about eight thousand prisoners.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Battle-field Near Gettysburgh, Thursday, July 2, 1863—12 M.

The engagement yesterday was very sharp, and one of the bloodiest, for its duration, yet encountered by the Army of the Potomac. It was entirely between our Advance Guard, the First corps, supported subsequently by the Eleventh, and the combined forces of the rebel Generals Hill and Ewell.

Wadsworth's Division, which encamped Tuesday night at Marsh Creek, five miles south of Gettysburgh, moved forward in the morning, and at 10 A. M., were at Gettysburgh. Half a mile beyond the town they met the rebels in force, who were advancing rapidly. Gen. Reynolds, apparently under the impression that the force was not more than equal to his, immediately attacked the enemy with great vigor, and drove them back, capturing 400 prisoners, including one Brigadier-General (Archer) on the spot. It was just before this, while forming the line of battle, that Gen. Reynolds was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, concealed near by, who shot him through the head. The enemy had taken a position which was very strong, but our men, with fixed bayonets, drove them from it. Wadsworth, with two brigades, now became hotly engaged, and held the position fully an hour unsupported. The second division, under Gen. Robinson, then became engaged, and also one brigade of Gen. Doubleday's command, his division being commanded by Col. Rowley after Gen. Reynolds was killed, Doubleday being assigned to the corps. About half-past one o'clock, the Eleventh corps arrived on the field from Emmettsburgh, and formed on the right of the First corps, but did not get engaged until 3 P. M. The fighting on the left now became very heavy, the enemy pouring in large masses of troops on both flanks. But our men stood their ground with great tenacity, especially the First corps, Wadsworth's and Robinson's divisions, aided in the most gallant manner by Col. Roy Stone's brigade, of Gen. Doubleday's division.

Two lines of the enemy, who advanced against Wadsworth's division, were literally crushed, nearly every man being killed or wounded, so accurate was the aim of our men—especially of Gen. Sol. Meredith's brigade of Western men.

At length the enemy displayed a strong force on each flank, and compelled our men to fall back, they having no supports within reach. This they did in good order, passing through the town to just the southern and eastern edge of it, where a new position was taken on a range of high hills circling around the town from north to south.

The Eleventh corps in action was commanded by Gen. Schurz. His division was on the right of Wadsworth's, and Gen. Barlow's on the right of Schurz's, with Steinwehr's in reserve. The conduct of the corps partially redeemed the reputation lost at Chancellorsville, though in coming through the town, in retiring, there was considerable confusion, and a great many stragglers were lost. There was very little artillery in the early part of the fight. Hall's Second Maine battery distinguished itself, as also did Stewart's Battery B, Fourth artillery, who mowed the rebels down by hundreds.

We lost no artillery, and by 5 o'clock Gen. Hancock, who had been ordered up to take command on the field, arrived, and, with Gen. Howard's assistance, soon formed new lines to the east and south of the town. We still occupied a portion of the place, but the enemy held the most of it, and with it many of our wounded, who were brought there during the fight.

The principal portion of the fight took place near the Pennsylvania College, which building is now used by the enemy as a hospital.

By dark the Twelfth, Third and Second corps had arrived as reinforcements, and Gen. Slocum was temporarily in command.

Gen. Meade arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., and immediately began making the dispositions to give or receive battle.

I send a duplicate list of such casualties among officers as I have thus far obtained—one to go by telegraph. The losses on both sides were very heavy. In Meredith's brigade, the loss reported this morning is 720 killed and wounded out of 1,850 who went into the fight, and 400 more are yet unaccounted for.

Col. Roy Stone, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, behaved with great gallantry, and was severely wounded. His brigade—the first time under fire—behaved like veterans.

There is no cause whatever for discouragement at the result of yesterday's fight. It was simply an advance of two corps engaged with two whole corps (two-thirds) of the rebel army.

Our forces are now all up, and dispositions are making for a grand attack. All the morning both armies have been deploying their columns, preparatory to a great contest. We occupy and hold the Baltimore pike, Taneytown road, and Emmettsburgh pike, all leading south and east to Baltimore and Washington.

The country is generally open and rolling, affording great opportunities for the use of artillery. There is not much timber, and the rebels have fewer advantages than heretofore. Our losses cannot at present be estimated. They are already among the thousands, and number some of our best officers.

Gen. Reynolds and Paul are killed, the latter having died of his wounds this morning. Gen. Barlow is severely wounded, and in Gettysburgh—a prisoner. Gen. Schimmelfennig is a prisoner, but not hurt. Col. Lucius Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin, has lost his left arm, and is a prisoner, but he sent me word, last night, that he was doing well and in glorious spirits.

I have no time to send further particulars. The enemy are now feeling our line, preparatory, apparently, to making an attack. He may receive one before he can give one. Large masses of artillery are arriving and being put in position, there being many fine opportunities for its use.

The great fight will probably begin this afternoon, and continue through to-morrow.

L. L. CROUNSE.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

LATEST FROM GETTYSBURGH.

The Retreat of the Rebel Army.

Lee Said to be Fortifying in the Mountains.

Harrisburgh, Monday, July 6—1 A. M.

Official information leaves no doubt that Lee's army is in full retreat. The line of retreat is not definitely known. It is either through Cashtown or Fairfield; whichever way it is, Gen. Meade appears to have the advantage, as he is posted at Gettysburgh, and is pushing out forces both toward Newman's Cut, directly west, and to Fairfield, southwest. Nothing is known as to the exact situation. Lee is probably trying to retreat by both routes.

It is supposed that he does not know of the destruction of the pontoon bridge.

The position of the rebel army last night was, with his left near Hunterstown, and his right across the Emmettsburg road, thus forming a semicircle around Gettysburgh. Gen. Meade operates from the centre, and Lee on the arc of a circle.

No information can be given as to the movements of our army, but all our Generals are vigilant, and the troops in the best of spirits.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

The *American's* intelligence from the battle-field, up to 10 o'clock this morning, represents the rebels holding a position in the mountains, near Cashtown, and fortifying. Gen. Meade has advanced to the enemy's lines. There has been some skirmishing, but no battle. Pleasanton has captured a large train of the enemy and many prisoners. The enemy left all his wounded in our hands, and thousands of dead. He is believed to be retreating toward Hancock. There is no truth in the report of the capture of Longstreet or Hill. There is a dead Major-General in our hands—name unknown.

The enemy is undoubtedly seeking to escape.

The body of Brig.-Gen. S. K. Zook, killed in the battle of Thursday, reached here yesterday from Westminster, in charge of Lieut. Boone and Lieut. Favill, of his Staff. Gen. Zook, although appointed from New-York, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He commanded the Third brigade, First division, Second corps, (Hancock's.) *His remains will leave for Philadelphia* to-day. Gen. Gibbon, commanding the Second division of Hancock's corps, who was wounded in the shoulder in the engagement of Friday, remained here yesterday in company with Lieut. Meade of his Staff. The General's wound is not dangerous, and he is doing well.

Maj. Bayer, Inspector-General on Gen. Gibbon's Staff, was wounded in the foot. Capt. D. O. Ware, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. Gibbon's Staff, and Lieut. Haskell, were both slightly wounded.

THE LOSSES.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, July 5.

The rebel Gen. Pender is wounded. Gens. Kemper and Johnson, rebels, are killed. Gen. Farnsworth, of our cavalry, is killed. The rebel losses are estimated at 20,000.

Our troops are in the highest spirits. Gen. Butterfield's wound is more than was expected, but is not at all serious. The rebels abandoned their killed and wounded.

T. B.

PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

Eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, largely composed of Alabama troops, captured from Longstreet's corps in Wednesday's fight, arrived here this morning. More prisoners are announced at the depot, and accounts from up the road say there are large trains at various points, on their way down, whilst there are said to be scores of them awaiting transportation.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners have just passed along Baltimore-street from the Northern Central depot, and 1,00 more are shortly expected, which will make 5,050 for to-day. This is but a small installment, it is said, of all who are to come. While passing through the streets some parties had the bad taste to raise cheers of triumph, which induced the rebels to give their peculiar yell for Jeff. and the Southern Confederacy. In addition to the 5,000, *eight hundred and thirty passed through here on Friday night, which will make the entire number, so far, nearly six thousand.*

THE WOUNDED IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, July 5.

The following correspondence, by telegraph, took place to-day:

Harrisburgh, Sunday, July 5.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, Washington:

Our people over the State are exceedingly anxious to render aid and assistance to the wounded at Gettysburgh. Will you say how many volunteer Surgeons I may send. You may be assured that our people will take the wounded to their houses, and render every assistance that the most careful nursing may demand, and that our public buildings can be used as hospitals to any extent. Inasmuch as the battle occurred in Pennsylvania, I ask that our people, at least, be not removed out of the State. You will readily notice the propriety of this, and the interest it will certainly be to the public service in future.

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

Washington, Sunday, July 5—8½ P. M.

To Gov. Curtin:

Pennsylvania troops will be cared for, as far as possible, in Pennsylvania. Five thousand vacant beds in Philadelphia, which have been ordered, will be first filled. We have plenty of hospital-room prepared, where the wounded will be more comfortably cared for than in any extemporized hospitals. The Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac has plenty of surgical aid.

By order of the Surgeon-General.

JAMES R. SMITH, Assistant Surgeon-General.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Enemy Driven Out of Winchester.

Gen. Rosecrans Pressing Bragg Closely.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

Tullahoma, Monday, July 6—8 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas has succeeded in crossing the Elk River, with his corps and a division of cavalry, under Gen. Stanley, and is in close pursuit of Bragg's army, with every prospect of capturing their wagon train and rear guard.

Maj.-Gen. Sheridan occupied Winchester this morning, his advance driving out the rear guard of the rebels, and at last accounts he was pushing them hard.

It is thought that Bragg can hardly cross the mountains without suffering a severe loss, and perhaps being forced into a battle. Our loss during the *campaign in killed is between 400 and 500; wounded,* about 300. The enemy's loss is more than double, besides about 1,000 prisoners; and, without a battle and the necessary loss of life, the enemy have been driven out of Tennessee.

W. SWINTON.

Tullahoma, Saturday, July 4.

The telegraph wires have been extended to this place.

The following is a summary of the movements for the last three days:

Further developments proved that the rebel retreat from this place had not been so clear as my first dispatch indicated. Haste to record the event induced me to give but a superficial examination. The works are much stronger than I supposed. Fort Raine, a large bastion, is the centre of a series or circle of outer works, bearing upon every road and important point in the vicinity of Northern Tennessee. The weakness of Bragg was in not holding Manchester. As soon as Gen. Rosecrans took Manchester, and advanced toward Winchester, he flanked any equal or inferior force at Tullahoma. As soon as the head of the columns got south of Tullahoma, Bragg evacuated.

Instead of one, we have four siege guns; instead of "stores" we have a large amount of meal and other provisions. After finding on the 1st inst. that Tullahoma was evacuated, Rosecrans threw forward his force in rapid pursuit, Gen. Thomas moving on the Manchester road from Tullahoma. Gen. Thomas moved rapidly in the hopes of striking the enemy, moving nearly due east on the military road built by Bragg. This Gen. Thomas waited to do until the enemy was well beyond the angle, and when he was crossing Elk River, the division of Gen. Negley encountered the rear of Hardee at a point about four miles south of Elk River, and skirmished with it all day, losing four or five killed and wounded. Among the prisoners were Lieut. Fears, of the Eleventh Michigan.

The enemy's rear-guard, under Wharton, made a stubborn resistance, delaying Gen. Negley, so that the rebel trains got beyond the river during the night of the 1st. This same process, on the part of Gen. Buckner, enabled Gen. Bragg, with the reserve artillery, twenty pieces, to cross Elk River at Estill Springs on the night of the 1st, and to reach the mountains. The enemy on both roads burned the bridges, and the rear-guards took up positions in hastily-built works on the opposite side of the river. It was understood this was for the purpose of delaying our crossing as long as possible, in order to enable the infantry and trains to get into the mountains. To aid them in this very heavy rains came up, and the river rose very high. Natives say they never saw the river so high.

The situation on the night of the 1st was: McCook at Estill Springs, with Buckner opposite the forks; Thomas at a point [illegible] the river, with the enemy on the opposite bank. The main rebel army was in the vicinity of Winchester and Decherd, in camp, ready to move on the 3d into the mountains. Department headquarters were on the same night established at Tullahoma. Gen. Crittenden, with a full corps, was sent by a rapid march to take possession of the road leading from Decherd, via Tracey City, to Chattanooga. This was successful, and forced the enemy to take the roads across the mountains. On the morning of the 2d McCook crossed at the mouth of Rock Creek, below the enemy's position, *in front of our right*, and thus flanked the enemy, who withdrew to Winchester and the mountains.

At the Upper Bridge, where Negley was posted similar manœuvring was made with little better success. Rousseau and Brannan were sent to the Upper crossing to come down in the rear of the enemy, whom Negley was to detain, not drive. It was thought that Rousseau could cross by 10 A. M., but the swollen state of the river prevented, and only a few troops got across in time. Meantime a cavalry brigade came in upon the right flank of the enemy. The firing was mistaken for that of Rousseau, and Negley opened with two batteries on the enemy's position, 1,000 yards distant, dismounting one gun and killing several rebel gunners. They were taken completely by surprise, and made but few replies, retreating precipitately. Meantime Turchin had engaged the rebel right, and, after a fight of two hours, drove it and the entire rebel force from the field, killing 23 of them.

The fight only ended at 2 P. M. The troops were unable to cross until the morning of the 3d. They moved only a short distance, Negley encamping on the battlefield, and Rousseau and Brannan on the bank of the river. McCook meantime advanced to and occupied Winchester, Decherd and Cowan. This morning the whole force advanced to the foot of the *mountain at Cowan, to find the enemy gone.*

We lost not over 1,100 men by casualties of all kinds. *The troops suffered much from alternate heat* and rain. We have 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners, many of *them deserters.*

The enemy is entirely out of Tennessee, and our *communication intact. The railroad will be running* to this point to-morrow.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO JUNE 29.

Everything Going on Cheeringly.

Washington, Sunday, July 5—8:25 P. M.

Official dispatches from Vicksburgh, to the 29th June, have been received.

Everything is going on cheeringly.

Memphis, Thursday, July 2, Via Cairo, Friday, July 3.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 29th ult., are received.

Although no positive advantages resulted from the springing of Gen. McPherson's mine, yet that officer vigorously pressing the rebels caused them to spring a counter mine on Gen. Sherman's front, but the only damage done was to destroy the head of his approach, which a day's work will clear up.

Col. Woon is raising the guns of the gunboat *Cincinnati*, and three of them are now in position on the bluff.

The rebels keep up a constant fire, but our casualties are not numerous.

The weather is extremely warm, but the nights are cool and refreshing.

Gen. Johnston is in the vicinity of Canton, preparing for a forward movement.

Vicksburgh, Monday, June 29—Evening.

Our forces were withdrawn to-day to the outer side of the contested fort to the front of Gen. Logan, in consequence of some advantages of position, which enable the enemy to throw shells into our position, thus endangering the lives of our men without present benefit.

The withdrawal, however, is temporary.

A sharp musketry fire is still maintained.

The total casualties in this last struggle are not known, but it is believed they will not exceed 200.

Soldiers Drowned.

Sandy Hook, Friday, July 3.

A. Crops and Alfred Day, members of Company E, New-York artillery, were drowned to-day at this place, while bathing. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's American Museum.—Every day and evening this week.
Commencing MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and positively the
LAST WEEK
of
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.
This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk 14th, Danbury 15th and 16th, and Bridgeport 17th and 18th, previous to sailing to Europe. Such a
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,
and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 3, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the Drama, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen, The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures and a Million other Wonders.
The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
the best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS AND COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.
They give their inimitable performances
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, &c., contribute their part to make it a delightful resort.—*Boston Journal.*

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 288 and 290 Washington-st.
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 36 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 282 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

AT $2. WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic taught for $10 at No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College No. 62 Bowery. Col. PAINE the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAD AND REFLECT.

Take care of Health. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And regulate, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the spirits, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try.

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to prevent;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the unprepared,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Dearth which the strong man's vigor wanes,
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to prevent, alone, but cure.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old,
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

New-York Office, No. 59 Broadway.

Lieut. William H. Johnson—hip.
Sergt. A. H. Kimbark—head, slightly.
Corp. Alex. McKenzie—foot, severely.
Private Henry Hitchcock—thigh, mortal.
Private Chas. H. Gates—both legs, severe.
Private Henry W. Clark—leg.
Private Thomas Sherman—head, slight.
Lieut. Cyrus E. Wickes, Co. E, 108th New-York—killed.
J. Brounell, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Corp. W. Milgate, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Wm. Leach, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
D. Lappens, Co. E, 108th New-York—wounded.
Col. Adolph Von Hartung, 74th Pennsylvania—leg.
Capt. Helly, 74th Pennsylvania—killed.
Maj. Mitzel, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Capt. Myer, 74th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Roth, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Knoble, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Lieut. Newmeyer, 74th Pennsylvania—missing.
Col. Francine, 7th New-Jersey—badly wounded, thigh.
Lieut.-Col. Price, 7th New-Jersey—wounded, leg.
Capt. Healey, 6th New-Jersey—seriously.
Lieut. Leach, 1st Michigan—killed.

Eighth New-Jersey.

Capt. Edwin C. Nicholl, Co. G, severely—thigh.
Capt. Andrew H. Davis, Co. H—thigh.
Lieut. Henry Hartford, Co. F—shoulder.
Lieut. Lambert, Co. A—foot.
Lieut. Browne, Co. B—leg shattered.
Lieut. Andrew Mandeville, Co. D—slight.
Col. Ramsey—slight.
Capt. Dorrity, Pettit's battery—killed.
Lieut. Walker 6th N. New-York—killed.
Capt. Caldwell, Gen. Caldwell's Staff—wounded in leg.
Col. O. Kane—69th Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Steel, 7th Michigan—killed.
All of the field officers of the 1st Minnesota were wounded, Lieut Col. Adams mortally.
Lieut. Ropes, 20th Massachusetts—killed.
Major Baird and Lieuts. Haskell and Witter, Gen. Hancock's Staff—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Tschudy, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded, since died.
Capt. Farrel, Provost-Marshal, 1st Minnesota regiment—wounded, since died.
Capt. McBride, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Jones, 72d Pennsylvania—killed.
Lieut. Hallings, 72 Penna.—mortally wounded.
Capt. Shreves, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Capt. Lockhart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Borland, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Lieut. Stewart, 69th Pennsylvania—wounded.
Col. Devereaux, 19th Massachusetts—killed.

S. WILKESON.

The Dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee.

The contents of the dispatches captured Thursday, from DAVIS to LEE, are in substance: *A peremptory order for Lee to withdraw from Pennsylvania*, an order for his transportation to fall back to Hagerstown forthwith; assigning as a reason that the position of LEE is too hazardous, the condition of Richmond too defenceless, to warrant his remaining in Pennsylvania longer—that the advantages there to be gained are not sufficiently great to compensate for the risk he runs. He also *refuses* LEE's request to have BEAUREGARD re-inforce him, and orders him South of the Potomac forthwith.

THE REBELS REPORTED IN FULL RETREAT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The *American* has just put upon its bulletin the important announcement that the rebel army is in full retreat, which was commenced on Friday night.

Many thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon are captured.

THE REBEL PONTOON BRIDGE DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The following has just been received.

FREDERICK, July 4—8 P. M.

To Gen. Halleck:

An expedition by me last night has just returned, having *entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport*.

We captured the guard, a Lieutenant and thirteen men.

W. H. FRENCH, Major-General.

THE POTOMAC IMPASSABLE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The recent rains have swollen the Potomac thus rendering the river unfordable, an important fact in view of military operations. The water in some places in the Upper Potomac is said to be eight or nine feet deep.

The city is jubilant to-night over the latest war intelligence from Pennsylvania.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

In consequence of information that STUART was about to make a raid upon our rear this afternoon, KILPATRICK was sent out on our right. Some cannonading was heard, but up to 9 o'clock he had not returned to camp. Should the enemy be found here in the morning, the Fourth of July will receive an additional cause for commemoration.

OUR OCCUPATION OF GETTYSBURGH.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

The messenger who brought the account of Friday's battle says:

We advanced and occupied Gettysburgh during Friday night, without opposition.

Firing was heard early Saturday morning toward Gettysburgh, supposed to be our forces pursuing LEE.

Gen. NEAL is under treatment.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches received from the army state that the enemy was discovered to be retreating at 3 A. M. on Saturday. It is believed that LEE cannot get off without great loss. Gen. FRENCH captured and destroyed his pontoon bridges at Falling Water.

The highest anticipations are expressed by the Government. There is a striking contrast between the anxiety of a week ago and the present tranquil, expectant confidence.

LATER. News arrives from Baltimore confirming the largest statements of Gen. MEADE's success. Your army correspondents will doubtless send full details. The public joy is unbounded.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

Dispatches from Gen. MEADE, dated yesterday morning, (4th,) state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or as a manœuvre, was not then known.

Nothing has been received here up to this time, (Sunday noon,) so far as can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from JEFF. DAVIS and the rebel Adjt.-Gen. COOPER, to Gen. LEE cannot be overrated. They reveal the objects of LEE's campaign, and the cause of its failure, and also the present views of the rebel Government.

Gen. SICKLES arrived here to-day. His left leg has been amputated, and it is thought that he will recover.

The reports concerning the death or capture of LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL are still conflicting.

The Potomac is very high.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

About three hundred members of the Twenty-seventh Maine regiment, Col. WENTWORTH, who volunteered to remain beyond their time, while Washington was threatened, have been relieved by the War Department, and left for home yesterday (Saturday) evening. Medals of honor are to be awarded them.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH yesterday succeeded in reaching Williamsport by a forced march from Frederick with considerable force, and has destroyed the pontoon bridge and train of LEE, which the latter left in position there to serve for emergencies.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES reached here by rail this morning. Though suffering from loss of his leg, his physical condition is thought to be improving.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday Afternoon, July 5.

A sensation report is current here that 20,000 rebels, and 118 guns have been captured, and that LEE asked an armistice of 48 hours to bury his dead and take charge of his wounded, to which Gen. MEADE replied that an unconditional surrender would only be entertained. No confirmation of these reports received.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5.

The *Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5—11:30 A. M.

The war-correspondent of the *Journal* has just arrived from yesterday's battle-field. He states that the rout of Gen. LEE was thorough and complete. Gen. MEADE has not only captured 20,000 rebels, but recaptured all our own troops, who were previously in the hands of the enemy.

Three o'clock P. M.—It is really true that LEE has been totally routed, and is seeking to escape. PLEASANTON cut off his retreat in the Gap leading to Chambersburgh.

We took 118 pieces of artillery, and from 15,000 to 20,000 prisoners, and all they took of us in the first day's fight. We hold the town of Gettysburgh and all the hospitals. It is a complete victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 5—11 P. M.

A gentleman who lives on the road to Fayetteville, fifteen miles from Gettysburgh, and who arrived to-day, says that at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he heard heavy firing which continued until dark. This morning it again commenced at an early hour and continued till 7 o'clock, but not nearly as heavy as the night before. He left at 9 o'clock and the firing had not been renewed. The sound was in the direction of Gettysburgh.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The city to-day has been jubilant over the news received from the Army of the Potomac.

This afternoon Gov. CURTIN received a dispatch from Philadelphia confirming the report that Gen. MEADE had captured 20,000 prisoners, 118 pieces of artillery, and a pontoon bridge at Williamsport.

The news is in circulation to-night that LEE has surrendered his entire force to Gen. MEADE. Gov. CURTIN has not yet an official confirmation of the same, but expresses his belief that if LEE has not already surrendered he will do so to-morrow.

One thousand paroled Union prisoners came in from Gettysburgh to-day, and were sent to Philadelphia. Deserters from the rebel army are coming in from all quarters.

The militia force under Gen. W. F. SMITH has advanced to important positions. *Chambersburgh is occupied by our troops.* Gen. SMITH took one hundred prisoners to-day.

WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, July 4.

Best informed parties at headquarters are in excellent spirits at the news from Gen. MEADE. The battle is probably still in progress.

A gentleman who left Bridge No. 84 on the Northern Central Railroad at 3 o'clock this morning, heard heavy firing. It was also heard in Harrisburgh for about half an hour.

All is quiet in our immediate front. The rebels are supposed to have left this immediate neighborhood entirely.

The Sanitary Committee of Pittsburgh have forwarded a lot of supplies to this point.

Our wounded have been all brought from Carlisle to Harrisburgh, and are doing well.

Eighteen thousand men are in motion on the flank of the rebels.

Telegraphic communication is kept up with Gen. SMITH wherever he is.

A large number of men are at work on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and trains run to Carlisle.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5—1 A. M.

Most favorable news has been received here from the army of Gen. MEADE, but the details, which are mostly of a general character, cannot be obtained, as the censor is silent and the Governor has nothing.

The trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will commence to run regularly on Monday morning. Not a bar of the road has been touched by the rebels.

No further danger is apprehended to the Northern Central Railroad, the repairs to which are nearly completed.

A gentleman who left the battle-field at Gettysburgh last night arrived here at noon. He came by way of York.

He says that the rebel pickets were posted five miles this side of Gettysburgh, and that the country between here and Gettysburgh may be safely traversed.

Our troops are in excellent spirits. They say universally that this battle is the most desperate the Army of the Potomac ever fought.

From the latest intelligence received here, it is fully believed that Gen. LEE's army has been completely defeated.

There has been no fighting to-day, and the rebel army is endeavoring to retreat through South Mountain Pass and Boonsboro.

It is certain that LEE's retreat is already seriously interfered with, and his escape from our army will be a matter of great difficulty.

A large force is concentrated here, and ready for offensive operations at any moment.

Nearly the full quota of Pennsylvania is already raised, and organized either in regiments or companies at Reading.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY's volunteer Aid to Gen. SMITH's Staff, arrived here to-day, having been paroled by the rebels.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM HANOVER, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 4.

Col. FORNEY, of the *Press*, received the following highly important dispatch, to-night, from the Army of the Potomac:

HANOVER, Penn., Saturday, July 4—5 P. M.

There has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburgh. Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburgh, our batteries being on all the hills looking on the town from the south. We occupy Roundtop Ridge, commanding the Chambersburgh turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible position; a flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about 8 o'clock last night, the Florida brigade of Gen. LONGSTREET's division, with a Brigadier-General in command, advanced within our lines, and gave themselves up with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. LEE has been captured. The dispatches order Gen. LEE peremptorily to return to Richmond, and state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes.

The following were among the officers killed in yesterday's engagement:

Col. TAYLOR, of the Bucktail regiment, a brother of BAYARD TAYLOR.

Lieut.-Col. MILES, of the same regiment.

Lieut. MANNES, of Philadelphia, was wounded.

Maj. KENNEDY, of the Eleventh New-Jersey, was wounded in the knee.

We have captured about eight thousand prisoners.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Thursday, July 2, 1863—12 M.

The engagement yesterday was very sharp, and one of the bloodiest, for its duration, yet encountered by the Army of the Potomac. It was entirely between our Advance Guard, the First corps, supported subsequently by the Eleventh, and the combined forces of the rebel Generals HILL and EWELL.

WADSWORTH's Division, which encamped Tuesday night at Marsh Creek, five miles south of Gettysburgh, moved forward in the morning, and at 10 A. M., were at Gettysburgh. Half a mile beyond the town they met the rebels in force, who were advancing rapidly. Gen. REYNOLDS, apparently under the impression that the force was not more than equal to his, immediately attacked the enemy with great vigor, and drove them back, capturing 400 prisoners, including one Brigadier-General (ARCHER) on the spot. It was just before this, while forming the line of battle, that Gen. REYNOLDS was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, concealed near by, who shot him through the head. The enemy had taken a position which was very strong, but our men, with fixed bayonets, drove them from it. WADSWORTH, with two brigades, now became hotly engaged, and held the position fully an hour unsupported. The second division, under Gen. ROBINSON, then became engaged, and also one brigade of Gen. DOUBLEDAY's command, his division being commanded by Col. ROWLEY after Gen. REYNOLDS was killed, DOUBLEDAY being assigned to the corps. About half-past one o'clock, the Eleventh corps arrived on the field from Emmetsburgh, and formed on the right of the First corps, but did not get engaged until 3 P. M. The fighting on the left now became very heavy, the enemy pouring in large masses of troops on both flanks. But our men stood their ground with great tenacity, especially the First corps, WADSWORTH's and ROBINSON's divisions, aided in the most gallant manner by Col. ROY STONE's brigade, of Gen. DOUBLEDAY's division.

Two lines of the enemy, who advanced against WADSWORTH's division, were literally crushed, nearly every man being killed or wounded, so accurate was the aim of our men—especially of Gen. SOL. MEREDITH's brigade of Western men.

At length the enemy displayed a strong force on each flank, and compelled our men to fall back, they having no supports within reach. This they did in good order, passing through the town to just the southern and eastern edge of it, where a new position was taken on a range of high hills circling around the town from north to south.

The Eleventh corps in action was commanded by Gen. SCHURZ. His division was on the right of WADSWORTH's, and Gen. BARLOW's on the right of SCHURZ's, with STEINWEHR's in reserve. The conduct of the corps partially redeemed the reputation lost at Chancellorsville, though in coming through the town, in retiring, there was considerable confusion, and a great many stragglers were lost. There was very little artillery in the early part of the fight. HALL's Second Maine battery distinguished itself, as also did STUART's Battery B, Fourth artillery, who mowed the rebels down by hundreds.

We lost no artillery, and by 6 o'clock Gen. HANCOCK, who had been ordered up to take command on the field, arrived, and, with Gen. HOWARD's assistance, soon formed new lines to the east and south of the town. We still occupied a portion of the place, but the enemy held the most of it, and with it many of our wounded, who were brought there during the fight.

The principal portion of the fight took place near the Pennsylvania College, which building is now used by the enemy as a hospital.

By dark the Twelfth, Third and Second corps had arrived as reinforcements, and Gen. SLOCUM was temporarily in command.

Gen. MEADE arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., and immediately began making the dispositions to give or receive battle.

I send a duplicate list of such casualties among officers as I have thus far obtained—one to go by telegraph. The losses on both sides were very heavy. In MEREDITH's brigade, the loss reported this morning is 728 killed and wounded, out of 1,850 who went into the fight, and 400 more are yet unaccounted for.

Col. ROY STONE, of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, behaved with great gallantry, and was severely wounded. His brigade—the first time under fire—behaved like veterans.

There is no cause whatever for discouragement at the result of yesterday's fight. It was simply an advance of two corps engaged with two whole corps (two-thirds) of the rebel army.

Our forces are now all up, and dispositions are making for a grand attack. All the morning both armies have been deploying their columns, preparatory to a great contest. We occupy and hold the Baltimore pike, Taneytown road, and Emmettsburgh pike, all leading south and east to Baltimore and Washington.

The country is generally open and rolling, affording great opportunities for the use of artillery. There is not much timber, and the rebels have fewer advantages than heretofore. Our losses cannot at present be estimated. They are already among the thousands, and number some of our best officers.

Gens. REYNOLDS and PAUL are killed, the latter having died of his wounds this morning. Gen. BARLOW is severely wounded, and in Gettysburgh—a prisoner. Gen. SHIMMELFENNIG is a prisoner, but not hurt. Col. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, of the Second Wisconsin, has lost his left arm, and is a prisoner, but he sent me word, last night, that he was doing well and in glorious spirits.

I have no time to send further particulars. The enemy are now feeling our line, preparatory, apparently, to making an attack. He may receive one before he can give one. Large masses of artillery are arriving and being put in position, there being many fine opportunities for its use.

The great fight will probably begin this afternoon, and continue through to-morrow.

L. L. CROUNSE.

PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Eight hundred and fifty rebel prisoners, largely composed of Alabama troops, captured from LONGSTREET's corps in Wednesday's fight, arrived here this morning. More prisoners are announced at the depot, and accounts from up the road say there are large trains at various points, on their way down, whilst there are said to be acres of them awaiting transportation.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 5.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners have just passed along Baltimore-street from the Northern Central depot, and 1,800 more are shortly expected, which will make 5,050 to-day. This is but a small installment, it is said, of all who are to come. While passing through the streets some parties had the bad taste to raise cheers of triumph, which induced the rebels to give their peculiar yell for JEFF. and the Southern Confederacy. In addition to the 5,000, eight hundred and thirty passed through here on Friday night, which will make the entire number, so far, nearly six thousand.

THE WOUNDED IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

The following correspondence, by telegraph, took place to-day:

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, July 5.

Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, Washington:

Our people over the State are exceedingly anxious to render aid and assistance to the wounded at Gettysburgh. Will you say how many volunteer Surgeons I may send. You may be assured that our people will take the wounded to their houses, and render every assistance that the most careful nursing may demand, and that our public buildings can be used as hospitals to any extent. Inasmuch as the battle occurred in Pennsylvania, I ask that our people, at least, be not removed out of the State. You will readily notice the propriety of this, and the interest it will certainly be to the public service in future.

(Signed,) A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—6½ P. M.

To Gov. Curtin:

Pennsylvania troops will be cared for, as far as possible, in Pennsylvania. Five thousand vacant beds in Philadelphia, which have been ordered, will be first filled. We have plenty of hospital-room prepared, where the wounded will be more comfortably cared for than in any extemporized hospitals. The Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac has plenty of surgical aid.

By order of the Surgeon-General.

JAMES R. SMITH,
Assistant Surgeon-General.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO JUNE 29.

Everything Going on Cheeringly.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5—8:25 P. M.

Official dispatches from Vicksburgh, to the 29th June, have been received.

Everything is going on cheeringly.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 2, Via CAIRO, Friday, July 3.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 29th ult., are received.

Although no positive advantages resulted from the springing of Gen. MCPHERSON's mine, yet that officer vigorously pressing the rebels caused them to spring a counter mine on Gen. SHERMAN's front, but the only damage done was to destroy the head of his approach, which a day's work will clear up.

Col. WOOD is raising the guns of the gunboats *Cincinnati*, and three of them are now in position on the bluff.

The rebels keep up a constant fire, but our casualties are not numerous.

The weather is extremely warm, but the nights are cool and refreshing.

Gen. JOHNSTON is in the vicinity of Canton, preparing for a forward movement.

VICKSBURGH, Monday, June 29—Evening.

Our forces were withdrawn to-day to the outer side of the contested fort to the front of Gen. LOGAN, in consequence of some advantages of position, which enable the enemy to throw shells into our position, thus endangering the lives of our men without present benefit.

The withdrawal, however, is temporary.

A sharp musketry fire is still maintained.

The total casualties in this last struggle are not known, but it is believed they will not exceed 200.

Soldiers Drowned.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, July 3.

A. CROFT and ALFRED DAY, members of Company E, New-York artillery, were drowned to-day at this place, while bathing. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Every day and evening this week.
Commencing MONDAY, July 6, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and positively the
LAST WEEK
of
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.
This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk 14th, Danbury 15th and 16th, and Bridgeport 17th and 18th, previous to sailing to Europe. Such a
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,
and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their Wedding Dresses and other Costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the Platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the Drama, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen, The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures and a Million other Wonders.
The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
the best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS AND COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.
They give their inimitable performances
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 4—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Mrs. and Miss Thomas, Mrs. L. S. Ballow, 2 children and servant, Simeon Losee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rathbone and 2 children, Miss M. L. Bleecher, Mr. Cal. Mrs. P. H. McAdam, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Atkin, A. M. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Blake and infant, Osmond Hen, Adolph Bergmann, Rev. P. Conway, J. M. Hamilton, P. Stanton, R. Morris, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John Potts, J. L. Burleigh, Rev. Geo. Craw, D. Marley, A. F. Seestadt, R. T. Christianson, Lipman Teplitz, Rev. Jos. T. Ryan, Samuel Moore, T. Bester, F. T. Bole, R. R. Lewis, F. Ebener, James Love, Rev. R. Lovin, Francis George Tennant, Vital Le Pesselerie, B. Rosaul, Miss Crow, Rev. P. L. Rogers, with others in the steerage. Specie, $112,000.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4 36 | Sun sets.....7 34 | Moon rises..10 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 48 | Gov. Island..12 20 | Hell Gate....1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Swann, Risener, New-Orleans June 21, with sugar and molasses, and 18 discharged soldiers from Gen. Banks' army, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Dale, Baltimore 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer James S. Green, Willets, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Boardman, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorgarden, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Annie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to J. Benner.

Ship Rushing Wave, (of Boston,) Hardy, Manilla March 9, passed Java Head March 26, with hemp, &c., 5 to master. Passed Java Head in co. with ship Danube, of and for Boston; bark Patriot King, (Br.,) from Manila for Europe. April 20, lat. 21 33 S., lon. 50 15 E., parted co. with ship Danube, after having been in co. with her 27 ds. May 6, passed the Cape of Good Hope; since then, to the lat. of Cape Hatteras, had very light winds. May 20, lat. 17 53 S., lon. 9 09 W., saw an English steam frigate steering S. W., apparently full of troops. June 6, in lon. 40 10, passed the Equator in the Atlantic. June 28, lat. 38 26, lon. 69 10, picked up a bale of cotton having no cover or mark upon it; had been on fire, and apparently in the water about 3 months. 3d inst., off Little Egg Harbor, boarded schr. Israel L. Snow, Archer, hence for Washington, and obtained newspapers. Same day, 5 miles N. of Egg Harbor, saw a large bark apparently ashore, head on.

Ship Alice Ball, (of Boston,) Ross, Newport, E., ds., with iron to master.

Ship Harrisburgh, Wiswall, Buenos Ayres 14 ds., with hides and 3 passengers to master.

Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Simon, (Pruss.,) Dannemann, Sligo 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Union, (Hanov.,) Sieler, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Caesar & Paul.

Brig Tobacco, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Port-au-Platt 13 ds., with mdse. and 13 passengers to H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Wappo, Wilkinson, Matanzas 10 ds., with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Samson, Delano, Marseilles 43 ds., with lemons and wool to Jaquernot & Christmas.

Brig Lauretta, Smith, Matanzas via Philadelphia 3 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Eraille, (Aust.,) Paikulich, Sligo 60 ds., in ballast to order. Had heavy weather.

Schr. J. H. Burez, Ireland, Alexandria 10 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. J. H. Yeomans, Peterson, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Bolton.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Turner, Rondout for Salem, coal.

Schr. Durco, Hutchings, Rondout for Boston, coal.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. R. H. Read, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. L. Scull, Scull, Maryland 4 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, July 5.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.) Weier, Hamburg June 17, and Southampton June 20, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has experienced, during the first part of the voyage, severe westerly winds, the latter part variable, with much fog.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana June 30, with sugar, tobacco and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steamer Key West, Eldridge, New-Orleans June 24, via Key West June 30, at 5 P. M., with passengers and the U. S. mail to Benner & Brown.

U. S. steamer Kensington, Acting Master Commanding Chas. Huggins, New-Orleans June 23, crossed the Bar 24th, at 4 P. M., and Key West 29th, at 10 A. M.

U. S. steamer Dawn, Lieut. Comd'r L. H. Newman, Port Royal June 29. Comes for repairs and a new propeller.

U. S. steam gunboat Sebago, Commander Jas. M. Duncan, from the South Atlantic Squadron.

Steamer James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer David Lucy, ——, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Oliver Thomas, Knight, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamtug Hippodame, Branden, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Bark Fides, (Meck.,) Oberlander, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. May 31, lat. 46 25, lon. 41, passed an iceberg; same time, passed the wreck of a vessel, dismasted, deck off and full of water.

Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 273 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. 26th ult., lat. 41 58, lon. 61 10, saw a U. S. schr. cruising. 29th ult., lat. 40 45, lon. 66 29, was boarded by U. S. steamer Honduras.

Bark Thetis, (of Boston,) Kimball, Analaboo, West Coast of Sumatra, March 3, via Pernambuco June 2, with pepper to W. A. Sale & Co. Left no Am. vessels on the Coast.

Bark A 1, (of Providence,) Crosby, New-Orleans 16 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Chase.

Brig Africa, (Pruss.,) Mohr, Glas 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. John William, (prize,) Lieut. Howard commanding, Key West 10 ds., with mdse. (prize cargoes) to Mr. Clapp, U. S. Marshal at Key West. The J. W. was captured last March by the U. S. steamer Octorara.

Schr. Bereas, McGee, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. L. P. Usher, McKenzie, Rio Grande 45 ds., with hides and wool to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Moore, Portland, Me., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Gentile, Satonell, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Forest, Wilson, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. Brown.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Rockland 5 ds., lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Magellan, Inman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Smith, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Minnehaha, Leach, Rondout for Portland.

Schr. Tangent, Leach, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Julia Grace, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

BELOW—1 bark and 2 brigs.

Sailed.

June 30—Steamers Eagle, Evening Star, Dictator, Augusta Dinsmore, J. F. Freeborn, Chas. Osgood; ships Orpheus, Centurion, President Fillmore, Progress; barks Alessandro Belina, Fleetwood; brigs Immaculate, Spartin, E. Derwent, Veloce, Goethe, Margaret, Paul Gerhard, and others.

July 3—Steamers Saxon, Wm. Moore; ships Harvest Queen, Mary G. H. Von Gatjen, Victoria Reed, St. Paul; barks Manhattan, C. Vezin, Diva, Amphitrite, Avon, Bolivia; brigs Wm. Cousins, Agile, Zephyr, S. M. Newhall, Hannah, W. B. Nash, Queen Victoria, Isabella, H. P. Colthirst, Petrel.

4th—Steamers Detroit, Bremen, City of Manchester, Neptune, Creole.

Miscellaneous.

June 29, off Nantucket, a spar, with sails and rigging attached, was passed. 30th, Nantucket Shoal bearing N. E. 25 miles, was passed the hull of a ship burned to the water's edge.

Spoken, &c.

Admiral Dupont—U. S. steamer, from Boston, 2d inst., lat. 40 25, lon. 63 56.

Cacona—bark, for New-York, no date given, lat. 21 02, lon. 80 28.

Gipsy—yacht, hence for Queenstown, 3d inst., at 8 P. M., off Montauk.

Hermelin—U. S. steamer, cruising, 25th ult., lat. 41 04, lon. 66 21.

Iva—bark, hence for St. Thomas, June 27, lat. 36 33, lon. 63 50.

Lone Star—schr., from Halifax for Ponce, P. R., June 27, lat. 40 55, lon. 64 10.

Mary Fry—Br. ship, from Manilla for Europe, March 29, lat. 7 57 N., lon. 103 45 E.

Mystic—brig, from Messina for New-York, 45 ds. out, June 26, lat. 41 16, lon. 61 40.

Scaravanga—Norw. bark, from Havana, bound E., June 22, lat. 40 29, lon. 60 28.

Wyoming—ship, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, June 1, off George's Shoals.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Aspinwall June 7, brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Perth Amboy; 8th, bark Brothers, Mears, Perth Amboy; 9th, brig Suwannee, McCobb, Perth Amboy; 14th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; 21st, ship Wm. B. Travis, Leach, Philadelphia; 23d, bark Magdalena, Day, New-York; brig Aroostook, Meach, Perth Amboy. Sld. June 9, brig Concord, Macloon, Cienfuegos; 10th, brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; 15th, schr. Ellicott, Duncan, Trinidad de Cuba; 16th, bark Xantho, Chapman, New-York; brig Baron de Castine, Haskell, Zaza; 17th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; 18th, bark Geo. W. Horton, Sleeper, New-York, for repairs; 19th, bark Whistler, Bennett, Cuba or the United States; brig Suwannee, McCobb, Cienfuegos; 20th, bark Brothers, Mears, Cienfuego.

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Nos. 265 AND 256 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
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PRICES RANGE FROM
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All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 188 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
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AT 82, WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; bookkeeping, writing, and arithmetic taught for $10 at No. 223 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College No. 62 Bowery. Col. PAINE the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury.*

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, "Be timely took
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play,
And *regulate*, from day to day,
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For artificial aid she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mould,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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